

International Bank Note Society Journal



Paper Money
Reflections of Winston Churchill's
Miracle in the Desert—Part I...page 6

Volume 38, No. 1, 1999

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I.B.N.S. Journal

Volume 38, No. 1, 1999

Editor, Steve Feller

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President's Message



Greetings to all.

I hope that everyone is having a great 1999 and continues to do so.

At the time of this writing CMPX is 10 days away and

Maastricht is in April, so there is no show news to pass on.

There is nothing new to report on the establishment of the I.B.N.S. WEB site. Any news in this regard will be passed on as it is received.

Members can now use a credit card to pay their dues. Each member should receive a form, to be used, along with their renewal notice, which should then be sent to the General Secretary for processing. Advertisers can also use a credit card when paying for their ads in the various I.B.N.S. publications. Using a credit card to settle auction obligations is still a way off, with the final details needing to be worked out.

I am now looking for agenda items for the Memphis board meeting. Anyone who desires to have their suggestions heard and/or acted upon should forward anything they deem worthy for consideration.

That's all the news for this time. As I will not be going to Maastricht, I hope to see many of you in Memphis.

Best wishes to all and continued success in furthering your hobby interests.

Bob Brooks
President

Editor's Column



Last month I completed a great numismatic adventure. A Coe College student, Eric Hammarsten, and I went to the Isle of Man, the Imperial War Museum, London, and Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. We traveled about 15000 miles in search of information about the monies used in various camps in World War II. The first report of this trip appears in this issue of *The Journal* and it is focussed on our visit to the Isle of Man. We found much information, indeed an incredible amount of new items on the numerous internment camps on the island. This included actually obtaining original documents from one of the camp sites itself. We found that virtually all of the camp buildings from each of the camps are still intact! In subsequent issues of *The Journal* you will read of other discoveries. I want to thank various people for their help but a few come to mind right away. One is Mr. John Bullen, numismatic curator of the Imperial War Museum. He was a tremendous help to us in letting us examine unreported camp monies as well as other bank notes from that period. I wish to tip my hat to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Levius of Israel who were the most gracious hosts one could imagine during our stay in Israel. They showed us (my family, Eric, and me) several most interesting sites, both ancient and modern, regarding the history of Israel. And lo and behold we met Yasha Beresiner at Harold's house, as well. You may read some of the details of our trip, including our visit with the Levius' and Yasha in Rachel's column. She makes the numismatic trip come alive. In a year you should be able to read about the story of World War II camp monies in a new book to be published by BNR Press.

This issue will go to press sometime just after the Chicago show. I look forward to seeing good friends there. Next will be Maastricht and soon enough Memphis. I hope to see many of you during the coming year.

Best Regards,
Steve Feller, Editor

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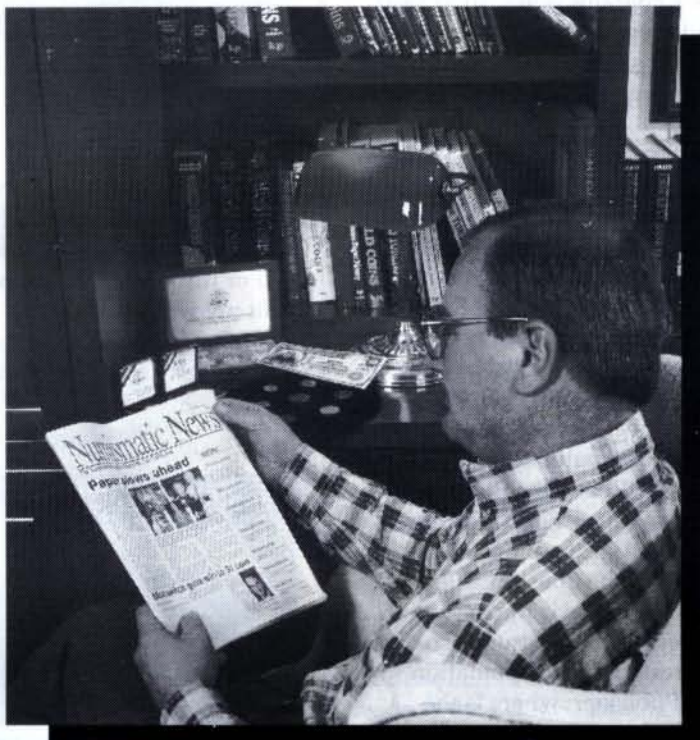
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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor

A few months ago I bought the new issue of Pick's *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, vol. II, 8th edition. This book contains notes up to 1960 only and there are many illustrations of notes not shown in previous issues. That is very good, but not all pictures are correct.

I was especially surprised, as I saw the illustration of #16 in section "Poland," page 825. I don't know, what "note" is shown in the catalog, but it is not the Polish 1000 marek of 1917—and not any existing Polish bank note whatever. The "note" from the catalog could not exist because of incorrect spellings, for example "General Gubernatorst" instead of "General-Gubernatorstwa." Also, the eagle on the left is not a Polish eagle (as it is on all other notes from this issue), but the German Empire eagle. The design of the questionable 1000 mark is different as is the design of other notes from this issue, also. I am very interested in an explanation from the Publisher: where is the illustration from? I suppose, that is a fantasy-forgery.

The actual Polish P16, 1000 marek, dated 9.12.1916 is scarce, but well known and described in many Polish and German catalogs: Kowalski, Parchimowicz/Borkowski, Pick/Rixen, Rosenberg, Hoffmann. Its original size is 210 x 128 mm.

All notes Pick # 1-16 of both issues dated 9.12.1916 (with the year 1917 on the face also) were issued during the German occupation of Eastern Poland (called General-Gubernatorstwo Warszawskie = Generalgouvernement Warsaw) and used also in the independent Poland after 1918, simultaneously with later mark-issues. Because of the long circulation time of the notes of 1916/17, they are well used and scarce, especially in higher grades. All Polish marks were replaced by zloty-notes after the currency reform in 1924.

Another example of illustration mistakes in Pick vol. II, 8th edition are

Germany P169 (shown is the P171), and Pakistan P18 (shown is the R1).

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Dear Editor,

I think readers would be interested to see the new Congo (Zaire) complete set (so far known) of 9 notes.

For further information, please visit my website at: <http://www.banknotes.com> as a source for these notes or any other information

regarding the notes. Thanks very much.

Regards,
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Dear Editor,

I was appalled by Mr. Michael Turner's remark regarding Mr. Robert Brooks having requested votes for his candidacy as President of I.B.N.S. and that such request contravened the code of ethics of the I.B.N.S.. Even more appalling to me was a suggestion to cancel Mr. Brooks' candidacy (with no action taken). I am referring to *I.B.N.S. Journal* Vol.37, No.4, page 45.

What was so terribly offensive was that Mr. Brooks stated serenely in the 54th I.B.N.S. Auction catalogue of having been nominated and seconded as President of the Society and that any member's vote will be greatly appreciated. Mr. Brooks did not imply or suggest to "vote for ME." He simply reminded any member to

VOTE and furthermore stating "WIN OR LOOSE, I plan to remain the U.S. Auctioneer unless I am replaced." (Capitalization of words is mine).

My humble self—being an active contributor to "Inside I.B.N.S. Newsletter" and Pick's catalogues—state with all candor that Mr. Robert Brooks is an OUTSTANDING LUMINARY of the I.B.N.S.. He shouldered for many years an awesome responsibility for I.B.N.S. Auctions, herewith enumerated: examining thousands of lots for veracity of descriptions by submitters; lowering inflated minimum bids which do not correspond with catalogue prices or for overgraded notes; making printer—ready outlays for each catalogue consisting of as many as 100 pages; notifying hundreds of successful bidders of to-be-paid amounts; despatching hundreds of insured and registered lots; having to contend with some "dead-beats" who reneged on their bids; encountering payments in hard—to convert foreign currencies by foreign I.B.N.S. bidders; accounting of auction proceeds to the I.B.N.S.; issuing hundreds of checks to submitters of lots, including individual listings of each lot per "Your lot" "Lot No.," "Highest Bid," "2nd High Bid," "Amount Sold for" and accompanied by non-sold lots.

Mr. Brooks went as far as paying some large consignors though he had to absorb later on some lots where a bidder reneged and the consignor had already been paid. Here I fully agree that certain "impatient" consignors should consign their lots elsewhere.

I possibly express my opinion on behalf of a majority of I.B.N.S. members [and without denigrating any past or present officers or whatever position they may hold]:

Mr. Robert Brooks deserves my fullest respect and admiration for his unselfish efforts on behalf of the I.B.N.S. and numerous numismatic collectors. He gives up countless hours of his private time possibly affecting his own state of health. Symbolically

continued on page 48

Paper Money Reflections of Winston Churchill's Miracle in the Desert

Part I: The Neglected Outposts of the Turkish Empire

by Harold Levius, I.B.N.S. #657

In this article Palestine refers to the part of the Turkish Empire which became the League of Nations mandate in 1922. Israel refers to the 18% of the Palestine mandate which became the State of Israel in 1948 and Jordan refers to the remaining 82% of the mandate as in the Pick catalogues.

Palestine in Sackcloth and Ashes

The first view that pilgrims get of the Jordan River often comes as a sobering sight. Those who expected to see a river like the Mississippi, Rhine or the Thames find that it is nothing more than a creek or stream flowing into and out of the Sea of Galilee. The term "sea" is also a misnomer. Although it is the only fresh-water lake in the region it covers an area of about 1% of the smallest of the five Great Lakes on the US-Canadian border. Today Israel caters to pilgrims of all tastes and budgets. Tourist accommodations range from economy lodges to the most luxurious hotels found anywhere in the world. Things were not always thus.

Until World War I Palestine was a barren, neglected region of the Turkish Empire known by its Roman name of Palestine. The inhabitants were Turkish citizens. Muslims formed the majority of the sparse population on both sides of the Jordan, except in Jerusalem which consisted of 65% Jews, 20% Christians from various European churches, and 15% Muslims including Turkish soldiers and administrators. At that time there was no ethnic entity known as Palestinians.

In 1839 the Scottish artist, David Roberts, visited Jerusalem. His paintings, now in London's Albert and Victoria Museum, provide the most reliable visual record of the desolation in that era. He camped outside the city walls and recorded:

"All is perfectly silent save the baying of a dog and the hooting of an owl on the battlements, a fitting emblem of its desolation." His tents were surrounded by jackals at night. Mark Twain visited the country in 1867 and also described the utter isolation of the area. On his 25 mile ride from the Galilee to Mount Tabor he never saw a single human being. He recorded that the country is "inhabited only by birds of prey and skulking foxes, lamenting that "Palestine sits in sackcloth and ashes... desolate and unlovely."

In 1911 Lewis Gaston Leary of the American College in Beirut in his book "The Real Palestine of Today" described the privation of Jerusalem. The town was a quarter the area of New York's Central Park and could be traversed on foot within ten minutes. The most important of the ancient water reservoirs was the Sultan's Pool "which had been allowed to go to ruin... a pool of filthy stagnant water." When the rain was insufficient water was taken into the city on mule back.

The Jordan River was in one of the most inaccessible sites in the world. Where it flows into the Sea of Galilee it is already 600 ft below sea level adding to the unbearable summer heat of the barren "devil's frying pan." Here it passed through the malaria-infested Huleh swamps which decimated the early Jewish pioneers until it was painstakingly drained. But much worse was still to come. From here it passes tortuously

through the deep gorge which leads it into the Dead Sea. This point is 1300 ft below sea level and is the lowest point on earth. The evaporation under the searing heat is so great that no stream flows out of the Dead Sea. The surrounding area is saturated with so much salt that it cannot support aquatic or plant life. The biblical sites of Sodom and Gomorra where Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt are nearby. Jericho, which was a thriving city 3000 years before civilization came to Egypt, lies near this point. Twain wrote "Jericho is accursed and lies moldering in ruin as Joshua's miracle left it more than three thousand years ago."

The lure of the land of the Bible

In the 19th century Jews in Jerusalem were extremely pious and extremely impoverished. Their greatest wish in this life was to find eternal rest where the Messiah would arrive in the next life. Their religious brethren in Europe were happy to send them the means for material sustenance in return for the spiritual sustenance of their prayers from Zion.

In the American Revolution the Battle of Bunker Hill took place near Boston, which the Puritans called "The New Jerusalem." On that day a blessed event took place nearby. To Rabbi Touro of Newport, Rhode Island, a son was born whom he called Judah. Judah did not follow his father's calling, but entered the



Israel's first pictorial paper money, Pick 7:13b

The back of the poorly printed 250 pruta note issued in 1953 depicts the Sea of Galilee and the newly re-established plantations of the biblical land of Ginosseret. The background shows the cliffs of Arbel. During the Hebrew Revolt against Rome in 68AD Jews hid in caves on the steep cliffs. Roman soldiers attacked them from cages lowered from the top. Finally the defenders jumped from the cliffs rather than be taken captive to Rome. There are two other cliff sites along the Jordan Valley where entire Jewish communities of men women and children committed mass suicide rather than be forced to abandon their religion and be taken as slaves to a foreign land.

The Jewish intransigence was a setback to Imperial Rome which relied on slaves for its economic well-being. As a punishment the Romans expelled the entire Jewish population and decimated the land which they renamed Palestine in reference to the Philistines who had inhabited a part of the area a thousand years before.

material world of commerce. He grew up in Boston and lived his adult life in New Orleans where he was seriously wounded in the battle of 1812 against the British. He developed an intense love for the two cities where he became known for his benefactions to hospitals and almshouses, and for half the cost of the monument to the Battle of Bunker Hill. As the hour of his death approached, the voice of his father deep within him bade him to remember his roots. Actually, it was more likely the chiding of the local Episcopalian priest who was his close friend. He bequeathed \$60000 for the poor in Jerusalem. In today's money this would be equivalent to tens of millions of dollars and was the first large legacy from abroad. In the years to come this grew into a torrent that financed the immigration of religious and non-religious Jews with European skills who

started modern agricultural and economic ventures.

In 1881 an accursed event took place in Russia. Tsar Alexander II was assassinated by a group which included a young Jewish girl. The next Tsar decided that all the Jews of Russia would pay heavily for the crime. Despite vigorous protests from western governments the old pogroms were intensified. Many non-religious Jews, who had a great attachment for Mother Russia, were devastated at the new wave of bloodshed and decided to concentrate their efforts on restoring Palestine to its biblical fertility. From 1882 the Turkish authorities permit-

ted a wave of settlers from Southern Russia to enter Palestine with money to invest in modern agricultural methods. The Sultan contributed 650 acres of land for the establishment of the first Jewish agricultural school in Palestine.

In 1894 another accursed affair took place in Paris. The French military discovered that secret military documents were being passed to Germany. Suspicion fell on Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the only Jewish officer on the staff. He was tried in secret and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. For Dreyfus, the worst punishment was his ceremonial public humiliation.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Pick 39

Bank of Israel 10 lirot note issued in 1973 depicts Sir Moses Montefiore. He was trustee of Judah Touro's Jerusalem bequest, to which he added much of his own money to alleviate the squalor of the Jewish community. In the background is a 19th century wind-driven flour mill which he built for one of his many employment enterprises and which is preserved as a landmark of the city



As he was stripped of his military insignia he shouted "Viva la France!" The street crowds were enraged at his defiance.

While Dreyfus was serving his sentence on Devil's Island certain army officers found that the evidence against Dreyfus had been forged to protect a French major of aristocratic descent.

The accusations against a French officer and a gentleman enraged the crowds further, but Dreyfus was



Postage stamps commemorating the Dreyfus Affair

The Israeli stamp commemorates the public degrading of Alfred Dreyfus and the open letter to the president of the republic entitled "I Accuse" written by Emile Zola, one of France's greatest contemporary men of letters. He accused the government of "suppressing the truth and committing high treason against humanity." After his retrial, Dreyfus was reinstated in the army and promoted to major. Years in chains on Devil's Island left him a broken man, yet he spent his last years, proud of the country that he loved above all else.

The French stamp commemorates Emil Zola who won the admiration of France as an opponent of bigotry. His letter was published in the newspaper *L'Aurore* of which Georges Clemenceau was the editor. Clemenceau became prime minister of France and Zola was buried in the Pantheon among the greatest people of France.

granted a retrial and exonerated.

Theodore Herzl, a non-practicing Jewish reporter from Vienna, covered the Dreyfus trial in Paris for his newspaper. He was appalled at the enraged crowds demanding mass vengeance in the very city in which the Declaration of the Rights of Man was promulgated a hundred years earlier. To him it was only a matter of time until that sort of animosity might result in genocide in any civilized country. He concluded that the only hope for Jews was to obtain the approval of the Turkish authorities to purchase large tracts of land in the ancient Jewish homeland and convert the wilderness into a haven that could support millions of Jews and Arabs. But, how could this possibly succeed? Every pious Jew had prayed for this every single day of his life for nearly two thousand years with complete disregard by the Almighty.

Turkey allows Jewish investment and entrepreneurial skills into Palestine

Herzl took his case to the authorities in Turkey which had controlled Palestine for 400 years. They were receptive to the idea of Jews buying land in exchange for assistance in meeting the crushing Turkish national debt. Wealthy Jewish financiers initially refused to risk money in barren sand dunes while fertile land in the Argentine and other countries could be bought for a fraction of the price. Herzl convened a congress of world Jews in Switzerland and used his forceful oratorical skills to convince them that their

prayers would be answered if they were backed up by the power of a solid economic undertaking. This new concept in which charity is supplemented with hard-nosed investment would require a central authority to negotiate land purchases and economic development on a corporate scale. They set up the Anglo-Palestine Company Ltd. (later the Anglo-Palestine Bank) and proceeded to buy up land from any landowner who was prepared to sell.

Millions of poor Jews all over the world, who had the most to fear from the pogroms, saved their pennies to buy shares in the new company. Sometimes whole families or communities formed a partnership to buy a single share at a time in what Herzl called their old-new land. Many deprived themselves of food for the cause of their new ideal. The Turkish treasury floated international loans based on projected fiscal income from taxes on land registrations, business documents, citizenship applications and the registration of births and deaths for the first time since the days when Christ's parents traveled to Bethlehem for a similar purpose.

The Rothschilds In Palestine

Despite his original antipathy Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris was shocked to learn of the distress of young pioneers from Russia who were burying their children in the inhospitable land they were struggling to resuscitate in Palestine. He devoted much of his time and fortune to the support and technological development of many settlements.



A giant among Jews, Pick 37

The 1968 100 lirat note depicts Dr. Theodore Herzl and date palms. In his day dates were one of the principal sources of sustenance in the desert. His forceful personality persuaded Jews from all over the world to share his vision of a western type of country rising from the desert where once dates predominated. He died at an early age and his remains rest on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem. His gravestone bears only one word—Herzl.



Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Pick 48

The 1982 500 shekel note depicts Baron Edmond de Rothschild and agricultural workers. The back has a vignette of a bunch of grapes representing the wine industry first introduced by Rothschild and which was based on the family's world-famous Mouton and Lafite vineyards in France. The names of 44 communities he established or assisted appear in micro-print. Today many of these settlements are among the most important cities in Israel.

Once Rothschild had led the way many other wealthy financiers followed with charitable schemes of their own.



Israel's Florence Nightingale typifies the horde of philanthropists who helped to alleviate the suffering of refugees and inhabitants of all faiths— Pick 38

The five lirot note issued in 1973 depicts Henrietta Szold, the daughter of a Baltimore Rabbi. She first visited Palestine in 1909 and was appalled by the squalid health standards of the destitute inhabitants. She had no personal finances but through her forceful oratory she established the largest women's charity for Palestine. The organization known as Hadassah, after a biblical queen, presents an opportunity for every Jewish woman in America, no matter how poor or wealthy, to work and donate whatever she can afford to help fulfill the biblical prophesy of the return. Many of these women were inspired by the memory of family lost in the purgatory of persecution in Nazi Europe.

Hadassah also established an organization which rescued 30,000 Jewish children from Nazi Europe and Arab countries and ran youth villages for housing and educating them. Szold settled in Palestine but never forgot her American roots. One of the youth villages was named "Washington Heights." To ensure that the link remained in perpetuity, stones from the White House, Mount Vernon and the Supreme Court were embedded in the foundation of the hall.

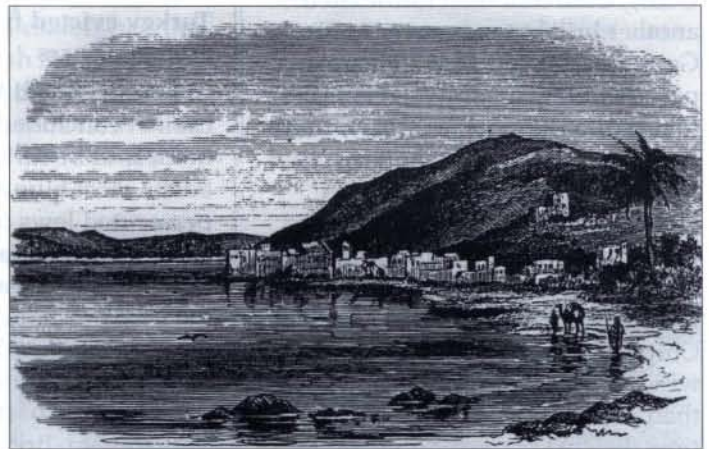
The structure in the background is the Rothschild-Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem, one of the largest hospitals in the Middle East.



The Jezreel Valley, Pick 27a

The 10 lirot note issued in 1955 depicts a scene in the 100 sq. mile Jezreel Valley which is the largest valley in Israel after the Jordan Valley. In 1867 Mark Twain wrote that he saw "not a solitary village throughout its whole extent—not for thirty miles in either direction. ...two or three small clusters of Bedouin tents, but not a single permanent habitation. One may ride ten miles and not see ten human beings." In 1918 it was the site of the important Australian victory which resulted in the complete defeat of Turkish troops by British General Allenby.

In 1920 the valley was bought from the Sultan of Turkey and an absentee landowner by the Palestine Land Development Company for the Jewish National Fund. So many of the settlers succumbed to malaria that they and their families were often buried in unmarked graves. During the next decade the malaria swamps were drained and collective farms were established. Novel irrigation methods were developed which are used in many other countries where water is exceptionally precious.



The camel caravansary that became a thriving city in half a century

This engraving published in 1886 by the Palestine Exploration Fund under the patronage of Queen Victoria shows what the hamlet looked like 115 years ago. Most of the approximately 100 inhabitants were Turkish officials exacting tributes and taxes from the camel caravans plying the trade routes between three continents. Shortly after this picture was published German Templars set up agricultural settlements around the village. The town received its greatest growth impetus when Marcus Samuel, founder of Shell Oil, suggested that the massive British oil refinery be sited in the town where middle-class Jewish refugees were arriving from Europe. The Bahai community has laid out magnificent gardens on the slopes of Mount Carmel which have made Haifa one of the most beautiful metropolises in the world. Today it is the third largest city in Israel.

Winston Churchill's first foray into the Middle East

At the outbreak of World War I Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, had just completed the pivotal step of converting the British navy from coal to oil power. Without cabinet approval he then ordered the British fleet to remain at sea to thwart a lightning attack by the German fleet which could have brought Britain to her knees in the opening days of the war. Britain had all but completed the construction of the two most powerful battleships afloat for Turkey. Churchill delayed their delivery so that when Turkey entered the war on Germany's side he confiscated the two ships. He had been a hero in the Boer War in South Africa arid

The Middle East and the Suez Canal were strategically vital to British interests in India and the Far East. Turkey was on the point of economic collapse and France, Russia and Germany were increasingly strident in their eastward quest in what became known as the Great Game. Churchill then formulated another brilliant maneuver to block German eastward plans. He proposed landing an army at Gallipoli to take the Dardenelles. This would enable Britain to send military supplies to her Russian allies to attack Germany through her back door. Lord Kitchener, as war minister, decided to use large numbers of Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACS) for this action which took many months longer than planned to assemble. By this time the Turks were waiting on the hills overlooking the beaches and inflicted such horrendous losses on the British and ANZACS that they were forced to withdraw after suffering over 100,000 casualties in one of the greatest disasters of the war.

Although Churchill was not responsible for the troop delays he was relegated to a minor cabinet post. Before the war was over he was rehabilitated in the government



The ANZAC action in World War I depicted on Australian paper money.

The portrait on the reverse of the \$100 note is of John Monash who commanded an ANZAC infantry brigade at Gallipoli. He was later given command of the evacuation of 45,000 troops under fire which was carried out without a single casualty and which reduced the onus of responsibility against Churchill.

Monash was then promoted to general in command of the Third Australian Division in France where it scored military successes at Messines, Broodseinde, Passchendaele and Amiens. The Battle of Hamel in July 1918 for the first time, involved cooperation between infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft. This led to Monash's command over all ANZAC troops in France. The vignette at the right depicts Australian troops attacking the so-called impregnable Hindenburg line in the final assault which led to the total German surrender.

The note also depicts the statue "Man with a Donkey" in the Melbourne Shrine of Remembrance. A British unit, known as the Zion Mule Corps, was composed of Jewish soldiers from Palestine. Many wounded ANZAC and British troops were taken to safety by this unit that was under the command of the one-armed fighting captain Joseph Trumpler who had lost an arm in the Russo-Japanese War. After the evacuation from Gallipoli the unit was reconstituted as the Jewish Legion under General Allenby who defeated the Turks in Palestine. After the war Monash, a practicing Jew, devoted himself to the collection of donations for the purchase of land in Palestine.

hierarchy where he made further brilliant contributions to history.

Turkey evicted from Palestine after 400 years

During World War I the British cabinet concluded that a Jewish homeland in Turkish Palestine would be the most humane solution for the persecuted Jews of Eastern Europe and the most reliable buffer against her European rivals. Lord Kitchener, the hero of Khartoum, had other ideas. He initiated a British alliance with Emir Hussein of Mecca whose ancestry goes back to the Prophet Mohammed. Britain would support a revolt by Hussein against the Turks and install his son Abdullah as the Caliph of Mecca from which he would exercise great influence over all Muslims. Lawrence of Arabia led the revolt, but the plan went awry when Abdullah was defeated by Ibn Saud, son of the Sultan of Nejd, who eventually proclaimed himself King of most of the Arabian peninsula which he called Saudi Arabia. This left Hussein and his son without the

patrimony promised by Britain. But all was not lost.

There were more Turkish lands to the north which could make suitable kingdoms for Abdullah and his brother Feisal. Abdullah was promised the throne of Iraq which was the front door to India. Feisal was promised a throne in Syria, Lebanon and Palestine but France, as a victor in the war, demanded her share of the conquered Turkish lands. Britain agreed to French hegemony over Syria and Lebanon, but was committed to a Jewish national home in Palestine. These arrangements again deprived Feisal of his patrimony so he displaced his brother on the throne of Iraq where there had been a recent discovery of oil. This left Abdullah to acquire an unspecified share of Palestine which was developing into the most advanced economy in the Middle East.

Dr. Chaim Weizman enters the scene

During World War I the British munitions industry was faced with a

major crisis because of a shortage of acetone used in the manufacture of cordite explosive. Churchill appointed Weizman, a young Jewish chemist from the University of Manchester, as director of the Admiralty laboratories where he elaborated a process for the manufacture of the material. After the war Weizman devoted himself to the cause of Jewish immigration to Palestine and was recognized by the British cabinet as the main, but unofficial, negotiator on behalf of the Jews.

Weizman met Lawrence of Arabia who agreed that the financial and professional skills brought to the area by middle class Jewish settlers from Europe would also enable a much larger Arab population to exist in Palestine. In January, 1919 Feisal, who represented the Arab kingdom of Hejaz in the erstwhile Turkish lands north of Arabia, came to London where he met Weizman. They signed an agreement to collaborate in the development of the Arab and Jewish states. Weizman wanted Arab support for the Jewish homeland and Feisal wanted employment opportunities for the majority of the desert people of Palestine who had not yet been exposed to an

industrialized culture. Feisal attended the Paris peace talks and pleaded for the "stimulation of Jewish immigration into Palestine on a large scale" for the development of the natural resources and economic possibilities of the area without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish "peasants and tenant farmers."

The World War I peace negotiations in 1920 were dominated by American President Woodrow Wilson. He had been professor of jurisprudence and then president of Princeton University where he had developed an abiding reputation as a champion of the oppressed and as one of the great idealists of his time. He was the moving force in establishing the League of Nations. Among his demands for the welfare of many different peoples was the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. He was supported by the British and French prime ministers Lloyd George and Clemenceau. In April, 1920 the League of Nations, predecessor to the United Nations, established the mandate for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, based on the Feisal-Weizman agreement, with Britain responsible for putting the

agreement into immediate effect.

The first branch office of the Anglo-Palestine Bank was established in Jaffa which was still a walled city, as it had been in the days of King Solomon. The crowded conditions and absence of sanitary facilities made it difficult to control the outbreak of disease. Thomas Hodgkin, the famous English physician, visited the town in 1856. He was so appalled at the widespread incidence of fly-borne and other diseases that he decided to stay and try to improve conditions. This decision cost him his life. He succumbed to typhoid and was buried near where APAC (Jewish Anglo-Palestine Company) later set up its Jaffa office, Sir Moses Montifiore, who was a close friend, learned that he rested in an unmarked grave and erected a tombstone befitting the great physician.

A few years before the letter shown on the next page was written the APAC financed the purchase of a tract of waterless desert adjoining Jaffa. With overseas financial assistance arranged by APAC a number of homes were constructed for newly arrived pioneers. The influx was so heavy that the bulk of the immigrants were housed in tents until further



Chaim Weizman, Pick 40

The 50 lirat note issued in 1973 depicts the British chemist who became the first president of the State of Israel. In Israel this office has no executive status and is the titular head of state, with a similar function to the monarch in England.

The background depicts one of the buildings of the Weizman Institute, Israel's leading research institution, which has had many eminent scientists on its board of governors



Registered cheques as the first non-Turkish bank notes in Palestine, 1914, Pick n/1

When Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany her economy was in tatters. The Jewish Anglo-Palestine Company (APAC), being registered in England, found that its assets were liable to confiscation as enemy property. To continue its assistance to farming communities and industries it replaced its note circulation with ad hoc registered cheques which circulated as bank notes. They were overprinted in green and bear the customary Turkish fiscal tax stamp. They were signed by prominent Tel Aviv citizens—in this case by Joel Engels, the pioneering music editor and publisher.

The Anglo-Palestine Company Ltd.
London, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beirut, Hebron, Haifa, Saffed, Tiberias.

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1914 11 כיוני 1915

ידידי הנכבד כר הופין,

הנני מציא לו רצוף לכאן העתקת הפרסום לל העורך-דין בדבר אדמת זריסה,
וכדי להרניע את רוחו הנני מצרף הלדילו הודעה רלבית להוציאה הועדה הפניכרית
קד' מצב המזולה בעיר. אשמך בלתי אומר. יאמר מלך מלך 1915

הנני ידידו וכבדו

Internal APAC letter Illustrates the squalor In Turkish Palestine

A letter in Hebrew from the managing director of the Jaffa office to the deputy director general Eliezer Hoofien dated 11 June 1914 refers to an outbreak of plague in the city.

The Jaffa office was one block from a hospital which housed Napoleon's troops when they contracted plague in 1798. The outbreak decimated his army to such an extent that he abandoned his attempt to capture Palestine which was on the route to India.

When Israel was established as a state in 1948 Hoofien's signature appeared on the national paper money.

housing could be financed by APAC. The suburb was named Tel Aviv (Spring Hill). Within 30 years it became the largest and most modern city in Palestine with a population of close to half a million. The ancient city of Jaffa has been expanded several-fold and is now a suburb of Tel Aviv.

In 1915 the Sultan of Turkey expelled many Jews from Palestine because of their pro-British sentiment. Food confiscation left the remaining inhabitants in a state of famine until the American government protested to Constantinople. Wealthy American Jews rushed food supplies to the survivors in the derelict outpost of a bankrupt empire that could not provide any rudimentary form of administration.

In 1917 British forces under General Edmund Allenby conquered Beersheva, Jerusalem and Damascus from the Turks. Allenby's troops included the 38th and 39th battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, consisting of volunteers from Palestine and the USA. The two battalions, known as the Jewish Brigade was the first predominantly Jewish fighting force in nearly two millennia. On Allenby's march to Damascus more

than 20 of the volunteers fell and a further 30 died of malaria. *Everyman's Encyclopaedia* describes Allenby's Palestine campaign as "one of the greatest campaigns of movement in the history of warfare."

The Jewish Brigade was set up at the request of the one-armed Captain Trumpledor who commanded the Zion Mule Corps at Gallipoli. A

few years later he was killed in a Bedouin raid on a farm. His last words were: "It is good to die for our own country." Churchill was instrumental in forming the Jewish Brigade, little knowing of the pivotal role that he was still to play in Palestine.

To be continued in the next issue of the I.B.N.S. Journal



Gallipoli note Issued to British forces in Palestine, PickM2

These £1 (120 piastre) notes with an Arabic overprint were subsequently used by Allenby's troops in Palestine. After the war he was made a viscount. Two of the main thoroughfares in Tel Aviv are named after Allenby and King George V. The bridge across the Jordan River at the Israel-Jordan border crossing is also named after Allenby, which since the peace treaty with Jordan, is known as the bridge of peace.

Gulf Rupees

by Peter Symes, I.B.N.S. #4245

For many years the Indian rupee was the official currency in several areas that were controlled by the British and governed from India; areas such as East Africa, Southern Arabia and the Persian Gulf. While the Indian rupee was replaced in East Africa by the rupee of the Government of the East African Protectorate in 1905 (and later by the florin, and then the shilling, of the East African Currency Board) and again by the shilling of the East African Currency Board in Southern Arabia in 1951, within the states of the Persian Gulf the Indian rupee was still the official currency in 1959.

The rupees that were circulating in the Persian Gulf had been bought by the various Gulf states from the Reserve Bank of India and were no liability to the Reserve Bank, as it held the sterling reserves by which the rupees had originally been purchased. However, Indian rupees were being smuggled from India to the states of the Persian Gulf, where they were readily accepted in exchange for gold, which was in turn smuggled back into India. Gold has long been a medium of exchange in India and it was estimated in 1959 that the total amount of gold in private hands in India was about

\$US 1.75 to 2 billion—roughly two thirds of the value of paper money in circulation. While it was legal to own and to trade in gold within India, it was illegal to import or export gold.

As the smuggled rupees, used to purchase the gold, were excess to the currency required for circulation within the Gulf states, they were repatriated to India through official channels and exchanged for pounds sterling. This meant that India was paying for the illegal importation of gold through its reserves of foreign exchange. For while the Reserve Bank held sterling reserves with which the Gulf states had purchased the rupees used for circulation, the smuggled rupees being repatriated were a liability for which no foreign reserves had been allocated.

While the smuggling had been a problem for many years, in 1957 and 1958 the problem rose to alarming proportions and took a large toll on India's reserves of foreign exchange. It was estimated that, in the eight years to 1956, \$US 245.7 million worth of rupees were smuggled out of India to the Persian Gulf, and in 1957 India paid out \$US 92.4 million in sterling to banks in the Persian Gulf.

The Indian government, in consultation with the governments of the states in the Persian Gulf and the Bank of England, decided to address the problem by introducing special currency notes for circulation in the Persian Gulf. These notes were introduced in 1959 and became known as 'External rupees' or 'Gulf rupees.' The following extract from the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, May 1959, explains the measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

'The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act 1959, providing the issue of special notes of the Reserve Bank and the Government of India (one rupee notes), which are intended for circulation in certain territories outside India, was passed by the Lok Sabha on April 29, 1959 and the Rajya Sabha on April 30 and received the President's assent on May 1, 1959.

'The Indian rupee has been serving as the traditional medium of exchange in the Gulf States of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the Trucial States and in parts of Muscat, for a long time, and by custom the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have been providing the currency for this circulation. Facilities have been provided to banks operating in the Gulf States to exchange Indian



Face and back of special 1 rupee note of India for use in the Gulf states



10 rupees "Haj" note



10 rupees Gulf area note

currency notes collected by them for sterling. However, this currency arrangement has, in the last few years, facilitated the conversion into sterling of large amounts of Indian notes smuggled out, representing proceeds of smuggled imports of gold and other commodities into India, which entailed a substantial drain on India's foreign exchange reserves. The notes were transferred through various channels to banks in the Gulf area, who tendered them to the Reserve Bank for redemption into sterling. There was no means of distinguishing currency taken out for legitimate trade transactions from currency taken out illegally for financing unauthorized transactions, chiefly gold imports.

'Until 1956, the volume of smuggling activity and the redemption of Indian currency into sterling was not large, but in 1957 and 1958, the return of notes and the resulting loss of foreign exchange assumed large proportions. In recent months, smuggling operations appeared to have subsided somewhat, but it was felt that if the present arrangement continued, there would be no safeguard against a resumption of the drain of foreign exchange arising out of increased smuggling.

'For these reasons, the Government of India decided to introduce a *special* series of India notes in replacement of the India notes now in circulation in the area. The amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act was necessary, since the existing provisions did not provide for the issue of *special* notes which

are not legal tender in India.

'The new series of *special* notes will be identical with the existing series except for their color and for a slight modification of the legend on the face, indicating they are payable "at the office of Issue at Bombay" instead of "at any office of issue" as in the case of the existing notes. The *special* issue will be in the denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100, besides one rupee notes of the Government of India. There will be no change in the value of the rupee and the *special* notes will be as much a liability of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India as the notes issued for circulation in India. The *special* notes will be freely convertible into Indian rupees. They will also be freely convertible into sterling under the existing procedure, under which Gulf banks presented Indian currency notes in their possession to the Reserve Bank for redemption in sterling. The *special* notes will not be legal tender in India. There will also be no restriction on Indian rupee notes being brought into India by travellers.

'The initial stage of the operations is the exchange of existing Indian currency into the new notes. For this, a period of six weeks from May 11, 1959 to June 21, 1959 has been allowed. The Reserve Bank has provided adequate exchange facilities for the exchange of existing notes into *special* notes at all the banks functioning in the Gulf States and Muscat. Once the initial exchange is completed, further supplies of *special* notes will be obtainable by the Gulf banks

under the existing arrangements for obtaining notes from India, namely, through payment of sterling. The facilities for the exchange of Indian currency notes into sterling provided prior to the issue of the *special* notes will be withdrawn with effect from June 22, 1959 and the redemption into sterling will be limited only to *special* notes issued in exchange for those now in circulation *plus* future issues against which sterling will be received. The issue of *special* notes will not involve any additional liability because they replace notes already in circulation, while future issues will not involve any uncovered liability as each rupee will be issued only against equivalent receipt in sterling.'

The introduction of the amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act, to the Indian parliament, caused some consternation to the members of parliament, as it was proposed without any warning. The Government of India had tried to introduce the amendment with a degree of haste so that they could reduce the window of opportunity for people who might take advantage of the proposed issue of *special* notes, and increase the smuggling activity in the immediate future. However, following a delay of a day or so in which the opposition was allowed to review the measures, the amendment to the Act was passed with little difficulty.

The process of exchange appears to have been completed in the Gulf

States with little trouble. It was estimated, at the time that the special notes were introduced, that the number of rupees circulating in the Gulf was between 300 to 400 million rupees, or \$US 63 to 105 million.

The 'special' notes, which came to be known as 'Gulf rupees' or 'External rupees', were in most details the same as the notes then circulating in India. However, there were, as mentioned in the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, several differences: the notes were different colors; they were payable only at Bombay (rather than 'at any office of issue'); and they carried a special serial number prefix of 'Z' over a number. Details of the notes are as follows. (The notes and the patterns on which they were designed are referred to by their reference number in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* (SCWPM) published by Krause Publications.)

Denomination: 1 rupee.
Color: Red.
SCWPM number: India No. R1.
Pattern of: India No. 75d.
First issued: 11 May 1959.
Signature: A. K. Roy
(Secretary, Ministry of Finance).
Serial numbers: Serial number
prefix in the range of Z/0 to Z/11,
followed by a six digit number.

Denomination: 5 rupees.
Color: Orange.
SCWPM number: India No. R2.
Pattern of: India No. 35a.
First issued: 11 May 1959.

Signature: H. V. R. Iyengar
(Governor, Reserve Bank of India).
Serial numbers: Serial number
prefix in the range of Z/0 to Z/3,
followed by a six digit number.

Denomination: 10 rupees.
Color: Red.
SCWPM number: India No. R3.
Pattern of: India No. 39c.
First issued: 11 May 1959.
Signature: H. V. R. Iyengar
(Governor, Reserve Bank of India).
Serial numbers: Serial number
prefix in the range of Z/0 to Z/14,
followed by a six digit number.

Denomination: 100 rupees.
Color: Green.
SCWPM number: India No. R4.
Pattern of: India No. 43b.
First issued: 11 May 1959.
Signature: H. V. R. Iyengar
(Governor, Reserve Bank of India).
Serial numbers: Serial number
prefix in the range of Z/0 to Z/4,
followed by a six digit number.

Note: The range of serial number prefixes indicated for each denomination is not necessarily complete, it is simply the range observed to date.

In his book, *Indian Paper Money Since 1950* (published in 1997), Kishore Jhunjhunwalla asserts that the 1-rupee note also occurs with the signatures of: H. M. Patel (pattern of SCWPM No.75c) and L. K. Jha (pattern of SCWPM Nos.75f and 75g); however, these varieties had not been reported prior to the publication of his book.

At the time the 'special' notes were introduced, the Reserve Bank of India

realized that, while many notes were being returned from the Gulf States, a great number of Indian rupees were being repatriated from Saudi Arabia. The rupees were being taken to Saudi Arabia each year by Haj pilgrims and exchanged for Saudi Arabian riyals. Under arrangements in place with banks in Saudi Arabia, Indian rupees could be repatriated to the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay for conversion into pounds sterling. To ensure that no smuggled rupees could be returned from the Persian Gulf via the Saudi Arabian banks, the Reserve Bank of India introduced two special 'Haj notes' at the same time that the Gulf rupees were introduced.

The two notes specially prepared for the Haj pilgrims were 10- and 100-rupee notes. These notes were not legal tender in India, but could be converted at Bombay into Indian rupees or into pounds sterling under agreements in place with the Saudi Arabian banks. They were in most respects similar to the Indian notes then in circulation, but they had several differences:

- The notes were different colors: blue for the 10-rupee note instead of violet and red for the 100- rupee note instead of purple.
- The word 'HAJ' appears to the left and right of 'The Reserve Bank of India' at the top of the notes.
- The notes are payable 'At the



100 rupees "Haj" note



100 rupees Gulf area note

office of issue at Bombay' rather than 'At any office of issue'.

- The serial numbers all begin with the prefix 'HA'.

The following text is the remainder of the extract from the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, May 1959, which describes the introduction of these notes:

'The Government of India have also arranged for the special issue by the Reserve Bank of special *Haj* Notes for supply to pilgrims proceeding on *Haj* to Saudi Arabia. It has been the practice to permit *Haj* pilgrims to take the quota of currency allowed to them in the form of Reserve Bank notes and Government of India one rupee notes for meeting expenses in Saudi Arabia. Indian notes, it may be mentioned, do not circulate in Saudi Arabia but they are exchanged in Saudi Arabia for local currency, and holders of Indian notes in Saudi Arabia send the currency back to India for conversion into foreign exchange. The issue of *special Haj* notes will ensure against the transfer of Indian notes now circulating in the Gulf areas and their presentation to the Reserve Bank through Saudi Arabia. These *special Haj* notes will be in denominations of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. They will not be legal tender in India but will be convertible in Bombay into Indian rupees and also into sterling under the exchange procedure under which the Saudi Arabian banks collect and present these notes for redemption at the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. The *Haj* notes will be distinguishable by their color and the word "*Haj*" printed on them. They are payable "at the office of Issue at Bombay."

The special *Haj* notes were first issued to *Haj* pilgrims on 3 May 1959 at the Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddick Musafirkhana in Bombay. (The 'Musafirkhana', literally a 'house for travellers', was a hostel for pilgrims waiting to catch boats from Bombay to Saudi Arabia.) From 6 May 1959 pilgrims were not permitted to carry Indian currency notes on their pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, they had

to carry *Haj* notes. The amount of money permitted to be carried by pilgrims on their journey to Saudi Arabia varied depending on their mode of travel. In 1959 *Haj* pilgrims travelling by boat were permitted to carry 1,200 rupees if travelling 'deck class' and 1,800 rupees if travelling 'first class.' Pilgrims travelling by air could take 1,700 rupees.

The details of the *Haj* notes are as follows.

Denomination:	10 rupees.
Color:	Blue.
SCWPM number:	India No. R5.
Pattern of:	India No. 39c.
First issued:	3 May 1959.
Signature:	H. V. R. Iyengar (Governor, Reserve Bank of India).
Serial numbers:	'HA' followed by a six digit number.

Denomination:	100 rupees.
Color:	Red.
SCWPM number:	India No. R6.
Pattern of:	India No. 43b.
First issued:	3 May 1959.
Signature:	H. V. R. Iyengar (Governor, Reserve Bank of India).
Serial numbers:	'HA' followed by a six digit number.

It appears that the Indian *Haj* notes were used only during the first year in which the Gulf rupees were introduced. This is deduced simply from the small number issued, or rather the small number available in the modern collector market, and the limited serial number range possible by the use of 'HA' as the sole prefix. Once the Gulf rupees had been put into circulation it would become harder for smugglers to purchase gold in the Gulf states with Indian rupees, which were no longer readily accepted by the banks. This would in turn mean that Indian rupees could be taken to Saudi Arabia in the following years, and the need for special *Haj* notes would no longer be necessary.

The Gulf rupees were used in the states of the Persian Gulf for a number of years before becoming redundant. The first Gulf state to introduce their own currency was Kuwait, which introduced the Kuwaiti Dinar on 1 April 1961 (two

years after the Gulf rupees had been introduced). Four years later, on 16 October 1965, Bahrain introduced its own currency. Shortly after Bahrain had introduced its own currency, the Reserve Bank of India announced that they were withdrawing the established facilities for the conversion into sterling of Indian coins repatriated from the Gulf states. In order that the Gulf states, which had yet to introduce their own coins, might have a standard coinage to fill the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the Indian coinage, the Government of Bahrain made their coinage available to the Gulf states. The coins were made available from the middle of January 1966.

Despite the official status of the 'External rupee' in the Gulf states, it would appear that transactions continued to be undertaken for many years in bullion coins—particularly the Maria Theresa dollars and British gold sovereigns. Following Bahrain's announcement that it intended to introduce its own currency, the following report appeared in *The Economist* (1 August, 1964):

'With its own currency, Bahrain hopes to acquire a fuller control over its money supply and avoid any possibility of being pulled into a forced devaluation by India. What is questionable is the extent to which the new measure can succeed in weaning residents of the area from their attachment to gold. The Gulf rupee, theoretically the local currency, and valued at 13.33 to the pound, circulates only in the form of small change and can be refused in payment. For all practical purposes, most private transactions are still based on gold in the form of British sovereigns and Maria Theresa thalers. This is true even in Kuwait, its dinar notwithstanding.'

In 1966 a monetary union between Qatar and Dubai saw the introduction of the Qatar & Dubai riyal on 18 September. However, due to problems with the devaluation of the Indian rupee in June 1966, the

Gulf rupees had been withdrawn from circulation in Qatar and Dubai in the days following the devaluation, and replaced with Saudi Riyals—which circulated until the Qatar & Dubai riyals could be introduced. The remaining emirates of the Trucial States, with the exception of Abu Dhabi, followed the lead set by Qatar and Dubai in response to the devaluation of the Indian rupee, and temporarily introduced Saudi riyals—subsequently adopting the use of the riyal of the Qatar & Dubai Currency Board.

Abu Dhabi declined to introduce the Saudi riyal, due to a long-standing boundary dispute with the Saudi Arabia. Instead, Abu Dhabi, the largest of the Trucial states, chose to adopt the Bahraini dinar as its sole legal tender. While there were different measures taken by different states, following the devaluation of the Indian rupee, it was this action by the Government of India that led to the end of the use of the Gulf rupee in the Persian Gulf. By the end of 1966 the Gulf rupee had ceased to be legal currency in all states of the Persian Gulf, with Muscat and Oman being the only country maintaining it as an official currency.

In Muscat and Oman, a national currency was not introduced until 7 May 1970. Until this time, various currencies circulated in Muscat and Oman, including: the dinars of Kuwait and Bahrain; local baizas of Muscat, Dhofar and Oman; Maria Theresa dollars; and Gulf rupees—although the Gulf rupees circulated principally in Muscat and the sea ports, and not to any great extent in Oman. However, while a myriad of currencies circulated throughout Muscat and Oman, it was the Gulf rupee of India that was referred to in most official documents and which was used as the principal currency in trade. Muscat had continued to use Gulf rupees, following the devaluation of the Indian rupee in 1966, because of the great amount of trade conducted with India. The Gulf rupees, still circulating in Muscat and

Oman in 1970, were exchanged for the new 'Rials Saidi' of Muscat and Oman in a fourteen day period to 21 May 1970, following the introduction of the new currency. Therefore, Muscat and Oman was the last place where Gulf rupees circulated.

One of the interesting problems, associated with the discontinuation of the Gulf rupee as a circulating currency, was the claim by various Gulf states for the sterling with which the rupees were originally bought. In June 1965, four months before they introduced their own currency, a delegation from the Government of Bahrain met with officials of the Government of India in New Delhi to discuss the redemption of Gulf rupees to be withdrawn from circulation in Bahrain. The Indian Government undertook to redeem the rupees in sterling at the exchange rate current at the time the rupees were returned to the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay. India agreed to pay one third of the liability or £2 million, whichever was the less, to the Government of Bahrain by 30 April 1966. The balance of the liability was to be paid to the Government of Bahrain over a ten year period.

When reports began to circulate, in early 1966, that India was going to devalue the rupee, the Gulf states still using Gulf rupees became apprehensive of the economic consequences of a possible devaluation. Under the shadow of a possible devaluation, the leaders of the Gulf states began to look for some protection for the Gulf rupee. They suggested that a guarantee be sought from India, that the integrity of the Gulf rupee be maintained if the Indian rupee was devalued. The leaders of the Gulf states saw the responsibility of obtaining this guarantee lying with Britain. The ruler of Qatar openly stated that the onus was on Britain to take responsibility for the situation, as it was Britain who was responsible for the area's reliance on the rupee. It was suggested at this time that Britain all

too often shied away from these difficult situations and, since the states stood to collectively lose around £4 million if the anticipated devaluation took place, it was thought that Britain should be prepared to foot the deficit should the Gulf states be disadvantaged. When the devaluation finally occurred, Britain did not step in to save the day. Consequently, following the introduction of the Qatar and Dubai riyal, the Qatar and Dubai Currency Board made a claim to the Reserve Bank of India for the total amount of sterling originally sent to cover the rupees held by Qatar and Dubai, and not the lesser value of what the Gulf rupees were actually worth.

Introduced as a measure to halt the illegal flow of currency from India to the Gulf region, the Gulf rupees are now part of the intriguing tapestry of currencies that have circulated in the Arabian Peninsula. In circulation for just over ten years, they are now difficult to obtain in high grades for all notes. The highest denomination, the 100-rupee note, is particularly difficult to obtain and, in light of the comment concerning 'small change' in the report by *The Economist* (see above), it is perhaps not surprising that these notes are now difficult to acquire. However, for those who aspire to collect all the notes that circulated in the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf rupees are essential to their collection.

The images of the Indian Haj notes were kindly supplied by Farokh Todywalla of Bombay.

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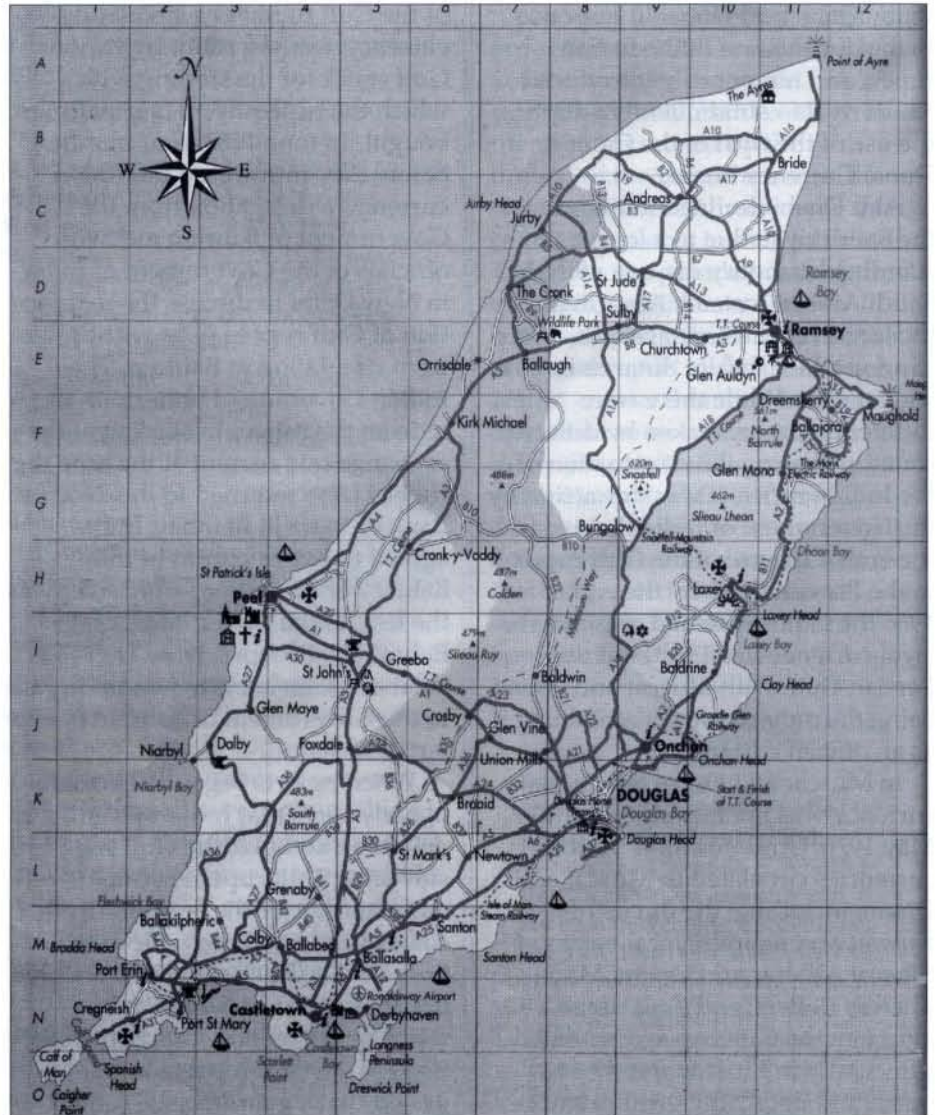
A Numismatic Adventure on the Isle of Man

by Steve Feller, I.B.N.S. # 4195 and Eric Hammarsten,
members of the Coe College Physics Department

Last December, after observing a neutron scattering experiment at the Rutherford Appleton Lab near Harwell, England, we went to the Isle of Man for a numismatic research extravaganza. Our purpose was to investigate the money, mainly paper currency, that was used at various internment camps on the island during the second world war. We spent five days in this pursuit and found fantastic information. Join us as we relate some of the adventures and some of the new information we found.

The German attack on Poland on 1 September 1939 led to a declaration of war against Germany by Britain and France just a few days later. Initially, tens of thousands of enemy aliens, including significant numbers of refugees from the Nazi regime, were allowed to continue living in Britain more or less as before. However, when the threat of an invasion became real in the spring of 1940, the British Government organized internment camps including many on the Isle of Man. According to Ernest Quarmby in his superlative numismatic account of Manx money, *Banknotes and Banking on the Isle of Man: A Guide for Historians and Collectors (Second Edition)*, there were eleven camps on the island. These included seven locations in Douglas: Central, Granville, Hutchinson, Metropole, Palace, Regent, and Sefton. Other camps were Mooragh in Ramsey, Onchan near Douglas, Peveril at Peel, and Rushen at Port Erin.

Most of these centers for internment are known to have issued distinctive paper currency and in, at least, one case coins were used as well. The internment camps went in



The Isle of Man

and out of existence until the war's end and late in the war these locations were also used to house prisoners of war. Today these monies are numismatic reminders of a bygone era. We went to the Isle of Man in search of information on this period and we were not disappointed!

First, let's examine the island itself. The Isle of Man, in the midst of the Irish Sea, is a crown dependency and is not a part of the United Kingdom. The island is roughly 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. It is home to 72000 people. Now Manx people are a minority on the island. It claims the world's oldest continu



Back of current £1 note of the Isle of Man showing Tynwald Hill.



Sefton Hotel, site of Sefton Internment Camp.

ously operating parliament—Tynwold which yet meets in an open session each June.

Before leaving Iowa we arranged to meet with Yvonne Cresswell of the staff of the Manx Museum. She proved to be of great help to us. Yvonne suggested that we stay at the Rangemore guest house located just a few hundred meters from the

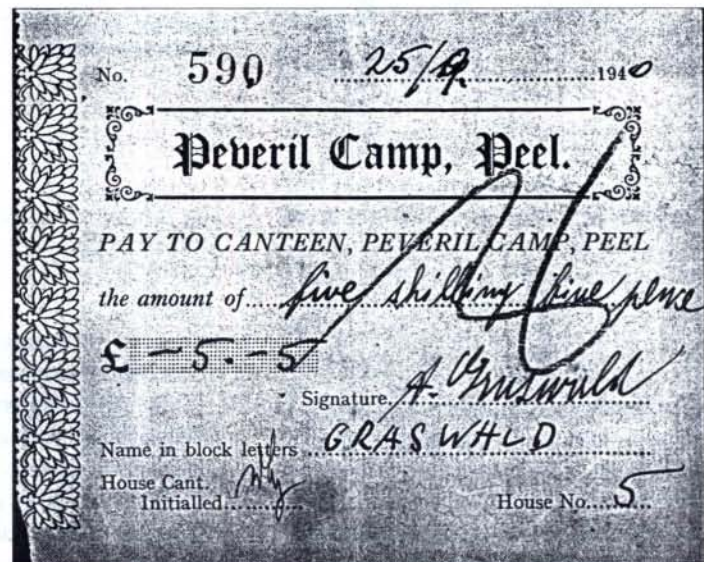
museum. This proved to be a fine location and very reasonably priced at 17 pounds per night bed and breakfast with ensuite facilities. We arrived, by air on Manx Air from London, on the morning of 16 December. Before calling in at the museum in the afternoon, we took a quick walk to Douglas Promenade—which sweeps by the sea for several miles. Immediately we found a camp location—the Sefton Hotel,

whose numismatic legacy of the World War II camp days was only discovered relatively recently in the form of scrip notes.

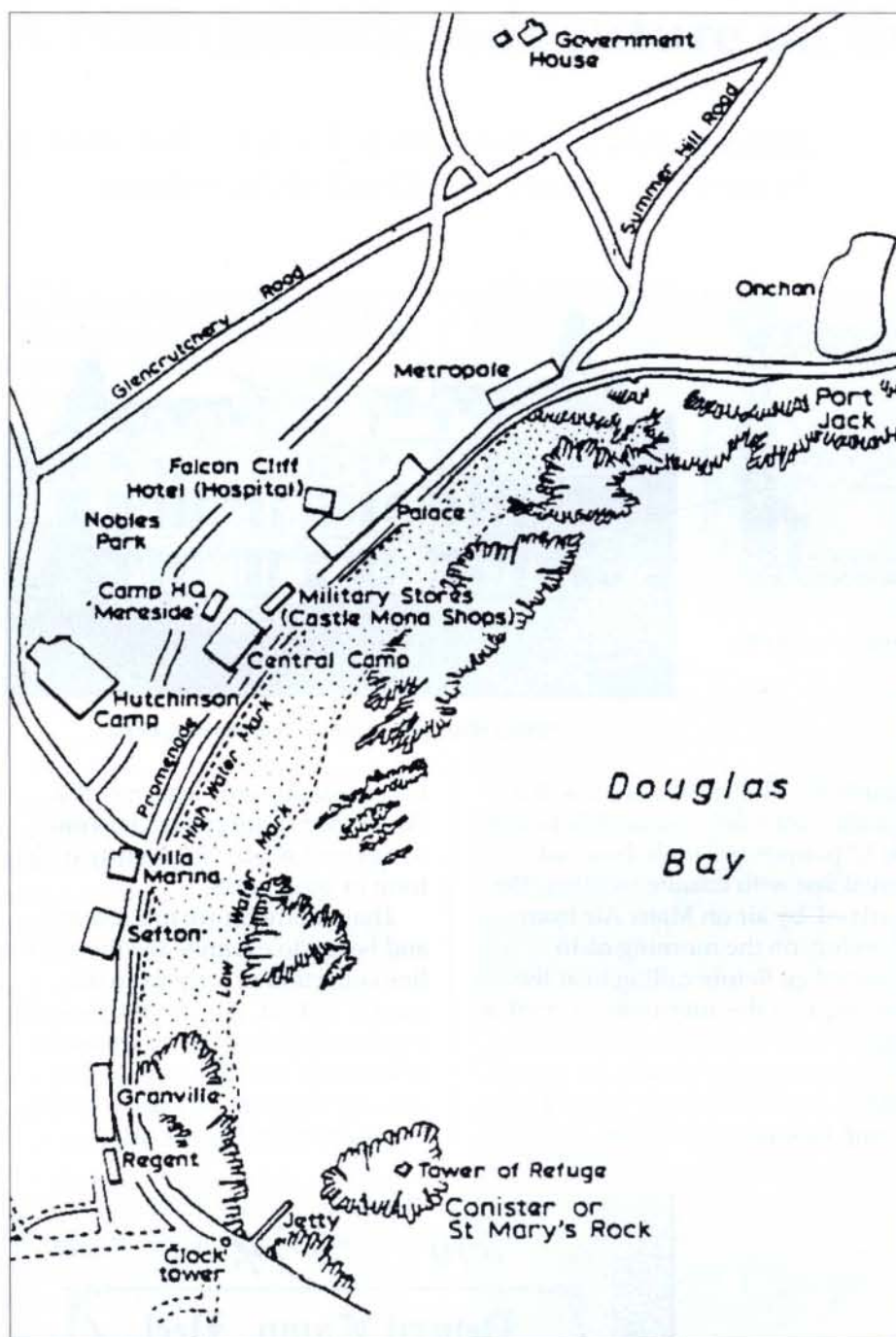
That afternoon we met Yvonne and began to examine the museum's fine collection of scrip from the camps. Indeed, it forms the basis for the description given by Quarmby in his book. We discovered fairly soon an unreported note as shown below from the Peveril camp.



Scrip from Sefton Internment Camp.



Newly discovered Peveril Camp canteen note.



Map of Douglas with camp sites shown (from *Island of Barbed Wire* by C. Chappell).

Also, we were given a map with the locations of the Douglas camp sites clearly delineated. Thus, the next day we took a walk from the Granville camp to the Metropole camp going roughly northeast around the promenade. Basically, small clusters of buildings from this Victorian era resort were converted into the camps. Thus, the camps were a few to several dozen small hotels and flats grouped together.

As it turns out the buildings which comprised camps still exist, more or less, and many still function as guest houses. We photographed their current appearances—take a look on the next page.

It was a long walk for two out of shape numismatic researchers. We decided to take a cab back and we hit upon the idea of calling a cab from the Metropole Hotel—still open today. We entered this quiet,

dark, and dusty building obviously past her prime. The manager shuffled out to see us and directed us to a phone. However, we first asked him if he knew that this site had been an internment camp and later a prisoner of war camp almost sixty years before. Yes, he replied. Being emboldened we asked if he knew of any documents or the like from that period—this seemed a highly unlikely prospect to us. YES, he said. The staff had been cleaning out the floorboards upstairs and had found some papers from then. Would we be interested in seeing them? Imagine our little hearts going at 200 beats per minute! He went off and came back with a plastic bag filled with newspapers, paper fragments and the like. The newspapers turned out to be original German Prisoner of War newspapers printed in London. They covered the period summer and fall 1945. There was also a wrapping from a parcel for cake from the German Red Cross. Finally, there was a book produced by the YMCA for the German prisoners of war in England. To us, it was a heady moment on the trip. See this material reproduced on pages 22 and 23. We also show examples of the camp scrip.

That noon the senior member of the research team gave a talk at the Manx Museum on the general topic of World War II internment camp money. This was followed by a delightful afternoon at two of the premier tourist sites on the Isle: Laxey Wheel and the Isle of Man Steam Railway works in Douglas. We were the guests of Mr. Anthony Pass of the museum staff.

The next days were spent at the museum carefully recording serial numbers, varieties, overprints, and the like from the museum's collection of camp money. On the



Peveril Camp Notes

next page is an example of these notes.

We also found ancillary information as for example from interviews conducted by the Imperial War Museum in London. These interviews were of Isle of Man internees and give great details about the use of money in the internment camps. For example, Professor Hellmuth Weissenborn, speaking about his experiences in the Hutchinson camp, noted that:

Money didn't matter much because actually you didn't need any money. As I was a cook, I even got paid...I think it was six pence a day which today sounds nothing but in the camp it accumulated and as you had hardly any chance to spend it except in the canteen for cigarettes or little items. But then in the canteen I realized that I could pay by cheque. So although I didn't have my checkbook on me but there was a man who ran the canteen—he was a business man. And I said "Look what can I do?" He said "Oh have you got a bank account?" I said "Yes." "Oh then just write it in a piece of paper" he said "they accept it." So I did and I was amazed it worked. So I could buy anything what I liked really after that. Items which

could be useful for the kitchen or cigarettes or similar items.

From The Rev Canon J. Duffield who helped at the Onchan camp we learn

As I say they had good rations and they had shops, they were able to buy...I've got the catalog of prices which you may like to see. Special coinage which unfortunately then I never collected and souvenirs and so the prices were...I think they were given a small amount of pocket money but a lot of them had money when they came. I think they would be given a certain amount.

The Onchan Pioneer was the camp newspaper and a source of much information. Original copies were at the Manx Museum. With regard to Onchan camp money the 8 June 1941 edition had this on page 11:

The Lancashire Numismatic Society has presented a set of Onchan Camp money to the British Museum as Manchester Guardian of June 6th reports.

Ludwig Spiro served as the head of the post office at the Onchan camp. He noted that:

The canteen was a very important part of the operation as the canteen made profits. And one had to endeavor, not always successfully, to ensure that at least sixty percent of the canteen profits were given to the camp administration, so that the camp administration could employ people. And we found it so necessary that everybody who was working for the administration got a wage. And the wage consisted of three and six for half day work, and this was for the librarian, this was for the postman—of whom we had eighteen or twenty—this was for people in the



Palace Camp site



Granville Camp block



hospital who worked four of five hours a day. And then there were people who got seven shillings a day. There is no doubt that those who could afford it, and I was not one of them, didn't take the seven shillings. But most of us took the seven shillings because we had no other income and with those seven shillings one could acquire the occasional bar of chocolate, one could buy a certain amount of fruit, one could buy things

Metropole Hotel, the main part of that internment camp.



Notes of Metropole Camp



German Red Cross food wrapper found in Metropole Hotel.



POW newspaper found in Metropole Camp Hotel in December, 1998!



Book prepared for German POWs by the YMCA.
Found at Metropole Hotel in 1998.

which one thought were helpful in one's diet and in one's general comfort. This was important because with this money we could also aid the less privileged ones. There were quite a number of people who then obtained two or three shillings a week extra pocket money where age or anything else made the purchase of oranges, or whatever thing there was available, desirable. We also used such monies to acquire the sort of more luxury medicines, to acquire soap and things like this which went beyond the ration which we obtained. This was really the usage of the canteen money.

There is an intriguing mention of canteen scandals. Postmaster Spiro continues:

I don't wish to say too much about the canteen because canteen scandals were in so narrow a community a subject of frequent discussion, of political crisis and all that went with it. There were some people at some

times involved in the canteen purchasing and selling procedures who probably worked not in the most altruistic fashion. I cannot prove anything but one was constantly aware of this. One was very often negotiating with these people because the camp administration depended on their revenue, their profit, for its ability to maintain the communal services. And this was a task which the camp supervisor had to perform.

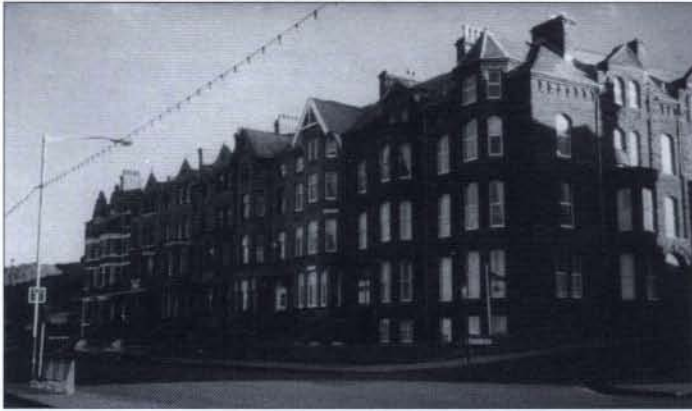
Another morning on the Isle was spent in photographing the Onchan Camp. (See photo next page.) This



Onchan Notes



Coins of Onchan Internment Camp



The Peveril Camp in Peel.



Part of the Onchan Internment Camp site.

proved to be the largest camp site and was just outside Douglas proper to the northeast. We got there by taking the public bus.

On the walk back to Douglas we decided to again try to find information on a camp site by going inside—this time we went to the Hydra Hotel which had been a part of the Palace Camp. Again, we struck paydirt. The manager told us that the former owner of the hotel, Mr. Hilary Guard was a bank note collector. He rang up Hilary for us. The next morning we went to meet Mr. Guard at his house, actually we spent the morning in his attic—there we discovered that Hillary is a collector with a capital C! We scanned dozens of great items including letters from the camp commandants regarding camp money, internment camp newspapers and magazines, camp photos, etc. He was great. Hilary then rang up the island's main numismatic dealer—Alan Rodgers. Alan took us to Peel where we spent a pleasant afternoon talking and visiting the

Camp Peveril site.

Then it was back to Douglas and more time at the museum. We had fun on the island—we even spent some time at the Stakis Casino (the junior member of the team was not let into the gaming room because he was wearing jeans; whereas the senior member managed to quickly win a few pounds).

The last night in Douglas we ate at the elegant Sefton Hotel and as we mentioned above the site of one of the internment camps. It is in the process of being revitalized. The food was quite good, yet sitting there was strange and thoughts of what it was like nearly sixty years

ago kept entering our minds. It is somehow satisfying that it is performing the service it was designed to do—house and feed people. It is doing so in a much better way today than those many years ago, that is for sure.

All in all we had a most productive time completely filling three CDs with hundreds of scanned images. Much of the additional information will be used in the forthcoming book we are writing on camp money of the second world war. Look for it in 2000.

Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge the Iowa College Foundation and Coe College for their encouragement and financial support. The staff members of the Manx Museum in Douglas are thanked for their kind assistance. Ms. Yvonne Cresswell of the museum staff is thanked for looking after us at the museum. Mr. Anthony Pass also of the Manx Museum staff is specifically thanked for his hospitality in taking us to Laxey and its world famous water wheel and to the Isle of Man Steam Railway works.

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A Note on 13th Century Paper Money in Southern China

by Gilbert Geis, I.B.N.S., #7002

In 1997, David Selbourne published what professed to be a translation of an ancient manuscript given him in Urbano, Italy, where he lived, by a man who declared that he had no trust in the Italians, but wanted to see the material put into print. The manuscript allegedly was wrapped in a piece of seventeenth-century silk and delicately embroidered with chaplets of blue and pink flowers. The man who showed the material to him, Selbourne maintained, was uncertain of its true ownership and therefore did not want to have the fact that he possessed it to become public knowledge.

The book-length manuscript details the adventures and, to a great extent, the opinions on diverse subjects of Jacob d'Ancona, a wealthy and pious Jewish merchant from Italy who is said to have sailed to China and various intermediate ports at the end of the thirteenth-century. Titled *The City of Light*, it was published by Little, Brown and Company in England and has been translated into at least eight languages. No American edition exists because of controversy about whether the story is a hoax. For this reader, it seems almost self-evident that Selbourne was resorting to the common eighteenth- and nineteenth-century tradition in which authors

pretend that what they are presenting represents something other than a product of their own mind and their own scholarship. Selbourne might at least have photographed a few pages of the alleged manuscript to testify to its authenticity. Besides, the dialogue often deals with subjects about which Selbourne himself had written and it appears impossible that its purported author would have done and recorded the things that he discusses. Factually, the book mentions Genghis Khan by that name though he did not acquire the appellation until after Jacob's purported visit to China. Other factual errors are easily written off by the translator as the product of Jacob's lack of adequate knowledge of geography or other conditions of the time.

For us, the relevant point of the book is the wide-eyed report by Jacob of the use of paper money in the port city Zeitun in southern China (probably present-day Quanzhou) where he is said to have stayed from August 1271 to February 1272. First there is this observation:

Thus, amid an uproar that would make a man mad, and in the midst of carts, idols, and coming and going, thousands of merchants exchange gold and silver, groats, and money made of paper also, about which I shall say more in its place, and such

is the great frenzy and roar of voices, and so great the clamor and shouting of the rich, and of the grief and anger of the poor and fearful, that again a man could say that the thunder of God would not be heard in the markets of the city
(p. 111).

Some pages later, there is an explication of the basis for the use of paper currency:

...so rich is their trade that they are obliged from shortage of metal to use money made from paper, which they call fescieni or flying money, and with which they buy and sell without gold or silver, for they may spend those papers in all the places where the king of Mancu lives (p. 125).

The translator in his introduction to the chapter observes that paper money was employed because of a shortage of coins resulting from the export of precious metals to cover the unbridled consumption that marked life in Zeitun at the time. He points out that other medieval foreign travelers to China also had commented on this "remarkable" custom. In a footnote to the second of the quotations above, he observes that the government of Southern Sung in China put notes into circulation between 1265 and 1274 which were backed by gold and silver and, as a consequence, cash coins, mainly of copper, lost much of their value.

*Press Release***MAJOR UKRAINIAN
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Highlights of the 78th sale are a pair of Cherkasy local issues and Novobyltsia II hand drawn trident. In addition, there is a complete pane of Western Ukraine Scott I stamps with all 25 positions. An extensive selection of ministerial tridents also highlights the sale.

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Do not miss an excellent opportunity to view this fascinating hoard of Ukrainian philatelic history.

**The Mysterious Building
on the \$100 Shreveport Note**

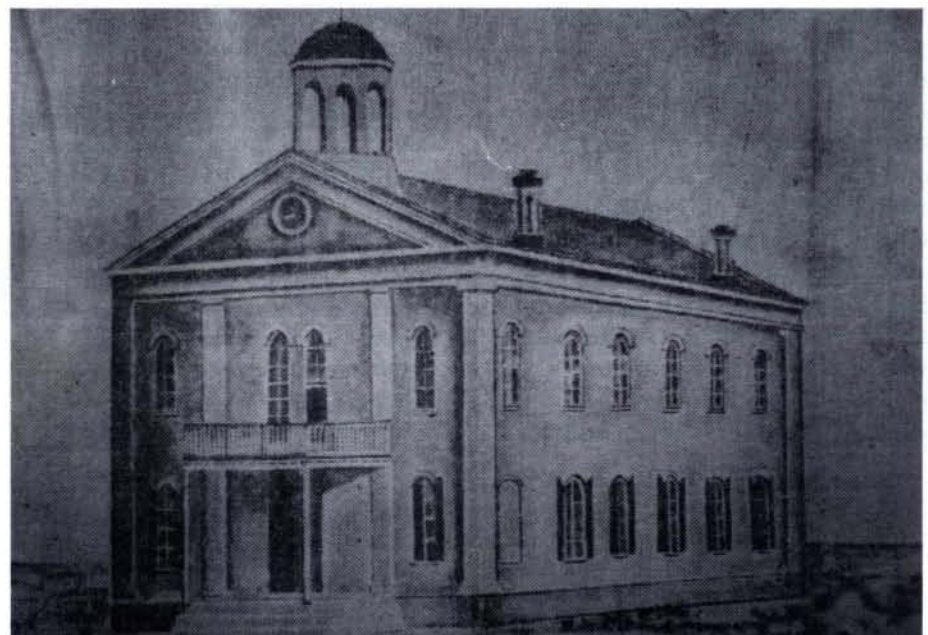
by Eric J. Brock, I.B.N.S. #7472

On March 10, 1863 the state of Louisiana authorized the issuance of a series of bank notes backed, at least theoretically, by specie in the state treasury. In reality, however, the notes had no stable or assured backing as the treasury's specie (gold and silver bullion) was that which was seized from the federal government when the New Orleans mint was appropriated upon Louisiana's secession from the union in 1861. Since New Orleans had been captured in 1862, together with the contents of the mint, the treasury was an often empty vessel.

In 1863 the capital of Louisiana was established at Shreveport, since by then south Louisiana was almost entirely in Yankee hands. The state treasury would fill from time to time as Shreveport, also the center of the Trans-Mississippi Confederate forces, became a major center for trade with the West, Mexico, and Europe (via Mexico). A vast amount

of gold, as well as ammunition and cattle, passed through Shreveport during the latter years of the Civil War. As the Confederacy failed to hold together elsewhere, Shreveport remained stable, untouched by the ravages of war, and unconquered. Consequently, its vital role as a supply-line corridor remained intact.

So there was money in the state treasury, even if almost perpetually in a state of flux. Unlike the money of many Southern states (and of the national Confederate government itself), the Louisiana bank notes issued at Shreveport were generally accepted as having value. Notes in denominations from \$2 through \$100 were issued. Essentially promissory notes, the state bank notes promised that "Twelve months after a definitive treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the State of Louisiana will pay to the



Caddo Parish Courthouse in Shreveport on site where statehouse would have been built.



\$100 State of Louisiana from 1863. The face has an unknown building on it. Was it going to be the State Capitol?

bearer (the denomination of the note) at the treasurer's office in Shreveport."

Many of the notes were never used and thus never signed. The signatures of the state treasurer and auditor, or their agents, made the notes valid. Most were signed by the actual auditor, J. Peralta, and the treasurer of the state, B. L. Defreese.

The face of the 6 1/2" x 3" \$100 note bears the portrait of Gov. Thomas Overton Moore (1805-1876), who was governor of Louisiana when war broke out; it does not identify him, however. His successor, Henry Watkins Allen (1820-1866) was governor when the notes were issued. He was the only governor inaugurated at Shreveport and he and Moore were the only two governors to serve while the capital was located at Shreveport. (The note's back depicts an allegorical female figure — Liberty? — with the denomination of the bill depicted no fewer than nineteen times around her; reverse color scheme is green on white, obverse is black on white).

The centerpiece of the \$100 note's

obverse design is a large building, evidently of brick or stone, three and one-half stories in height, and designed in a symmetrical but modestly castellated style. The building shown has been the subject of much speculation through the years. In the past five or so years at least a dozen people have asked me about the building shown on the \$100 Shreveport bill. Inquiries have come not only from Shreveporters but from people in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Texas, the state of Washington, and Kentucky. I have seen examples of the note for sale as far away as Michigan and London and have seen it advertised by coin dealers from far-flung parts of America.

Grover Criswell, the nationally recognized authority on Confederate currency, states in his *Catalogue of Confederate Paper Money*, that the note depicts the Louisiana capitol building at Shreveport, but this is not so. No building anything remotely resembling this structure ever stood at Shreveport. Nor does it represent past capitol buildings at Baton Rouge, Opelousas,

Donaldsonville, or New Orleans.

So what was this building? My conjecture is that it is a representation of a statehouse that was conceived but never built. Perhaps had the long-hoped-for treaty of peace between the USA and the CSA come to pass and Shreveport had remained the state capital, this building would, in fact, have been built. Its site would have been the city block bounded by Texas, Marshall, Milam, and McNeill Streets — the site now occupied by the Caddo Parish Courthouse.

A different, much smaller, courthouse occupied that square in 1863 and two more, including the present one, have stood there since. The proposed capitol building imagined in 1863 exists today only as an engraved vignette on an old, long voided bank note. In June, 1865, the Shreveport government capitulated and treasurer Defreese turned over \$4,039,500.00 in specie to the Union occupation government, ending the hopes represented by these bank notes and effectively ending the fortunes of many who had invested in them.

Fifty—Year Reflection: A “Good Time” is Now

by Harold Don Allen, I.B.N.S. #LM-13, Charter Member and Past President

“It was,” as Charles Dickens aptly phrased it, “the best of times.”

All of 35 years ago, an improbable scenario played out, with me centre stage, in maximum security vaults of a world—class fiscal institution that, even then, had known eight decades and more as a regional, national, and international bank of issue.

To a senior bank officer I meticulously counted out twenty exotic green bank notes of his institution, each a well—worn *five dollars* from one of six or seven quite remote Caribbean areas. The genial banker instinctively checked the count, then reciprocated by reaching into bank holdings and passing to me something even more remarkable. What I received, to my delight, was the best of five or six large, orange *one hundreds*, as “cleared” from the Caribbean and then awaiting fiery destruction. The reclining female allegorical figure would be a new likeness in my growing world reference collection, as I’m sure it would have been in most others. The big note, dual—denominated “one hundred dollars in British Guiana currency being the equivalent of twenty pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence” and 1920—dated, was on The Royal Bank of Canada (current head office,

Montreal’s towering Place Ville Marie) and was “domiciled” on the plate, “Georgetown, British Guiana.”

Even in those days, when collectors and souvenir hunters were few, handling of such folding money at branch and head office levels, was highly regulated. The sum in local dollars that arrived from “southern” branches, I well knew, had to equal the sum consigned to the furnace. Books had to balance.

The elderly banker who had so encouraged my interest in his institution and its exotic currency did point out that it was dollar totals, not detailed breakdowns, that would have to check out. I was welcome to rescue an old *hundred* if I could come up with exactly 100 dollars, in the bank’s then scarce Caribbean notes. For close to two years I searched the islands, by airletter, and to everyone’s surprise ended up with twenty well—worn Royal Bank *fives*. A “destruction” had been coming close, but I did win the race against the calendar. We illustrate the most satisfactory result.

“The best of times...”

Three summers, those of 1949, 1950, and 1951, for me had been working periods in office

labyrinthes of a large business concern close to Montreal’s financial district. Those were university undergraduate years. On lunch hours I would drop in on an amiable young man we can call Bill. Bill was in the salaried employ of a formidable fiscal institution, a trust company of the old school, but he had the kind of job that some of us might envy. Bill, in a word, met the boats. His duties involved foreign exchange, the hands-on kind. In those pre-jet days, that meant meeting passenger ships as they docked in Quebec City, setting up for business, and exchanging European and other world currencies for Canadian. Then as now, Canada had no currency restrictions, and just about anything could turn up.

There were significantly less “big bills” in those days. Large sums of money tended to mean great stacks of low to medium denominations of varying age and in corresponding states of preservation. Back behind the counter in Montreal’s business district? Bill considerably let me browse through them all, picking out a crisp Mexican *peso* (the Aztec calendar stone classic) for 11 cents, a Swiss *five francs* for a dollar or so, and (my biggest “world” purchase in those days) *ten bolivars*, then Venezuela’s lowest denomination,



P636, \$100, Royal Bank of Canada British Guiana



10 bolivares, Venezuela



1 cordoba, Nicaragua

for something over three dollars. Scores of countries were within my reach and within my budget, and I didn't unduly covet those few relatively high denominations I believe Scandinavian, that were to be signed on the back each time they changed hands. Over the next few years, dropping in on Bill could be a lesson in world events. I recall going through great bundles of *forints* during the interval of unprecedented immigration from Hungary.

The "boats" are no more, and I've not found anyone at an airport with the inclination to give me that kind of collecting support.

In the years that immediately followed, however, I did enjoy a similar cordial relation with the busy Dominion Square office of Thomas Cook, the travel people, who maintained an active foreign exchange operation. There, I obtained a range of worthwhile items at essentially face value, and was forever leafing through their counterfeit detectors. Long before there was much significant in paper money catalogues or dealer lists, these big volumes were in the vanguard in battling loss due to counterfeiting and related fraud. They would meticulously list, describe, and perhaps illustrate

£1, The City of
Glasgow Bank,
1839

genuine, redeemable bank notes, country by country, with notes on such as demonetized issues and known counterfeits.

Over the months, several remarkable items did turn up at Thomas Cook, and I was delighted to acquire them for my collection. One was a somewhat tattered Scottish pound, of improbable antiquity. Hand-dated 1839 and on Glasgow's City Bank, it had lingered somewhere, presumably in Canada, for twelve decades (earning no interest) before some canny descendent of the original Scotsman decided to cash it in. A premium? Not in those days, and Thomas Cook, I surmised, was as glad not to have to "clear" it back to Britain. A second such item, at least as improbable, was a worn, Victorian-era Canadian *five dollars*. Now, such a bill would fall into one of two categories, redeemable, and certainly worth a premium, or "broken bank" (the American term), and tough to give away at any price. This particular note, on the Mechanics Bank, Montreal, had been accepted by Thomas Cook in London, dispatched to Montreal, and was

about ready for deposit when someone checked, and found the listing "worthless." Genuine, but worthless. The Mechanics Bank, a relatively short-lived institution, had been "managed by corrupt individuals" (I see by Canada's *Standard Catalogue*), and had failed. The old *five* with its pleasing rustic scene is the commonest of three Mechanics Bank denominations, and I was delighted to give \$5, the face value, for it. Thomas Cook, very likely, was as glad to write it off their books, and to forget the comedy of errors that had brought it across the Atlantic and to my collection.

Those counterfeit detectors did, on occasion, contribute somewhat to my numismatic education. I confess undue weakness for allegorical art as reflected in bank note design. That blue Nicaraguan *one cordoba* with what Pick (3rd ed.) characterizes as "bust of woman in center" represents fine American Bank Note craftsmanship, but the allegorical significance of the sparsely attired young lady I couldn't fathom. She would not have been a real person, I surmised. Thomas Cook's counter



George V, Bermuda £1



£1, Martins Bank, Isle of Man

feit detector set me straight on that matter: she had been, "daughter, former president of the republic." So, now you know:

"The best of times..."

With few if any serious collectors and a fair supply of good notes lingering from earlier decades, it *was* a good time to go note hunting, at least in those lands that had escaped the worst of inflation. Much that might have been well worth saving was flowing through channels and being written off for destruction. Canada was my obvious "happy hunting ground." Friendly bank tellers would let me buy "sundry notes" that were about to be cleared for destruction, wonderful old *five dollars* and *ten dollars* with names such as Bank of Toronto and Imperial Bank of Canada. At face. Which, in honesty, was what they were worth. I valued them as historical artifacts and as monetary objects with a story to tell. Senior bank officers once shared with me a hoard of particularly old bills on their institution, some touched with rust, having (it would

appear) spent half a century or more in a tin can. The notes had been "cleared" from outport Newfoundland, to be credited, written off, and destroyed. Four decades later, I treasure the Bank of Montreal 1895 \$10 and 1904 \$5, \$10, and \$20, that I rescued that day.

Our fetish about "condition," which I fortunately don't share, can work against us. A Caribbean bank manager once wrote me that he had a 1922—dated Canadian Bank of Commerce local \$100 bill, but that, alas, it was in no condition to be in a collection. I asked for it anyway: I'd pay the postage, and the note always could be turned in at face. The condition *was* pretty bad. On impulse, I queried head office as to how many Barbados *hundreds* were outstanding. A careful reply followed:

400 such bills had been printed, then another 400. All had been issued. One circulated note had been retained and, in all, 798 had been destroyed. I no longer gave thought to condition. That Commerce Bridgetown *hundred*, under-

standably, remains one of my favorite world notes.

A good many "coin dealers" were locally active at this time, of course, but relatively few of them promoted or were knowledgeable about "foreign" paper. A strong, established market for United States material did exist, and this may have been true in one or two other countries. The few, mainly part-time, dealers who listed world paper had incredible bargains, we now know. (Much can be said for 20—20 hindsight:) You could and did find in approval lots early British Commonwealth notes (my crisp George V Bermuda pound I still cherish:), elusive Isle of Man (a Martins Bank all—black pound), vintage Portugal, South West African, and scarcer Mexican revolutionary. I recall easily picking up Panama's *one balboa* and *five balboas*, lamenting only that I'd not been offered the higher values. That short-lived 1941 issue I'd first viewed at Chase Manhattan's fabulous money museum (which, sadly, is no more).

Australia has always had a special fascination for me, and in matters of monetary paper, its parallels to Canada are instructive. Australia's commercial banks issued notes, then the central government assumed a monopoly of note issue, superscribing bank issues as stop-gap legal tender. The same things occurred in Canada, but on a different time line. Canada over



\$20 Bank of Montreal

printed "provincial notes" issues of Bank of Montreal.

These, today, are so scarce as to be noncollectible. Australia's "superscribed" pounds, while of half a century later, also are by no means easy to come by. Canada's chartered bank issues persisted, to a degree, into the 1940s, so circulated examples of commoner notes can remain inexpensive. Australia wrote off its bank issues some decades before, then legislated a punitive tax on outstanding balances. Australian bank issues, accordingly, also can be difficult to locate: Thirty years ago, however, I chanced upon a dealer ad in an Australian coin monthly offering (along with much else) a significant array of bank and superscribed releases. The magazine, however, was close to a year old, so no hope: Don't ever assume that. I rushed off an order for a Bank of Adelaide *pound* and a superscribed Adelaide *five pounds*. Both arrived promptly and at quite modest price. Both have a place of honor in my world collection to this day.

Years later, an English dealer with strong "world" lists was featuring decades-old Northern Ireland high values at prices that suggested that it was tough to give them away. I understand the phenomenon: face value is very high, and however modest the numismatic premium, one tends to back off (all that lost interest!) Again, I queried, and the incredible "big bills" still were available. That's how I happen to possess early 20, 50, and 100 pound hand-signed Belfast notes, in which I take delight.

The logical way to build a world

collection, at least in theory, is to travel extensively. For North Americans, who can ride a bus or train for days or a jet for four or five hours without reaching a border, this may be less an opportunity. My jet-age hops, mostly on a north-south axis, have well acquainted me with problems inherent in such "in person" collecting. "New francs overprints had entered circulation in St. Pierre et Miquelon when I touched down on those rocky, barren islands, but circulation specimens already were well worn, and that bastion of officialdom, *Le Tr6soire*, had no unissued bills in the attractive higher denominations. Caymanians, in what seemed a national characteristic, were more than helpful on the one occasion that I visited Grand Cayman, but I had to trudge back from Seven Mile Beach at bank closing time (the time lock:) to complete my four-note set with a crisp, red \$10. I paced the length of Albert Street when in Belize City, then conceded that, notewise, I had struck out. It was some months later that a Canadian bank branch relayed to me a crisp Belizean \$20 to complete my set. I had had, however, a pleasant session with H.E.C. Cain, the Commissioner of Currency who at that time signed Government of Belize notes. In Nassau, however, all had been clear sailing. Crisp, pink *threes*, squarish 15 cent coins, and other distinctive issues in U.S.-par Bahamian currency had been readily available at the abundance of commercial banks, many of them Canadian, that line Bay Street. Mexican border communities offered quite a different picture. I

had looked through windows at crowded—packed—commercial banking facilities, and instinctively sensed that prospects for crisp *pesos* were poor. Streetside money changers were zealous to do business? but "uncirculated" was not in their vocabulary nor its Spanish equivalent in mine. In short, I've learned not to begrudge a dealer his fair mark-up on current world notes. It is fun, nonetheless, occasionally to go after them for oneself.

There can be no better way to learn a country's monetary system than "hands on," using and experiencing paper and coin denominations in banks, in stores, and in the marketplace. I recall the Central American branch bank where the lad ahead of me clutched a small brown paper bag, removing its contents only when he reached the teller. Inside had been a great wad of worn American *hundreds*, each ten times the value of his country's then highest denomination.

Much of my most worthwhile education in "paper numismatics," however, has come when key people in the world of monetary paper opened their doors to me and took time to show and to tell. Researching the note issues of several venerable Canadian banks had been an instructive beginning. I first visited American Bank Note Company's executive offices when a graduate student in the New York area in 1958, the company's centennial year. They provided me with the *entree* to Canadian Bank Note, at that time their subsidiary. It was in Ottawa that I first experienced the "new money" smell of ink and linseed oil and watched the big sheets coming off the presses. The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington offered public tours, but also received me most graciously (those magnificent Philippine and Cuban proofs!) So did the Department of the Army across in Virginia, and I've great interest in the kind of money represented by Military Payment Certificates. Whatever I've



1 balboa, Panama



Barclay's Bank
of Southwest Africa,
10 shillings

learned on such occasions, I've attempted to share, in talks and through the printed word.

Some years ago, Uncle Sam, in his wisdom, had me down to Florida to give a talk in the education sector, and I found myself, to my delight, with a bit of time to explore odd corners and ethnic neighborhoods accessible from Miami Beach. In a Cuban district of Miami—what exotic jewelry for Christmas gifts—a most helpful young woman in a hole-in-the-wall foreign exchange office spread before me the grandest array of well-circulated Latin American currency I'd ever beheld. A great envelope of highly diverse, low-value used bills I came away with, and still have intact. The total expenditure, including commission, as I recall: \$1.62. Such moments have served to bring back memories of up to fifty years before, of my numismatic youth.

A key question may have occurred to you by this stage. Long before fifty years, might not one reach a point of saturation, a time when much of what is missing from a developing collection is either prohibitively costly or else impossible to locate? In a word, *yes*, and that could be why many drop out of such a hobby. My response has always been a wide range of allied interests, where there will always be something old or new to rekindle old enthusiasm or define new horizons. One possibility might be

such an evolving theme as ships or industries or science personages on bank notes, or such a complementary interest as bank checks, travelers checks, money orders, or modern merchant scrip. I do have "special" countries and institutions, and a morbid interest in runaway inflation...but it pleases me to keep up to date with the distinctive, different, and attractive from throughout the monetary world.

In this connection, there are decisions you'll want to make early in your collecting. I look to money, actual money of all sorts, the "filthy lucri" that passes through people's hands. I don't mind honest circulation, a bit of teller graffiti...but I do balk at "doctoring" intended to make a note appear other than it is. Personally, I've no interest in essays, proofs, specimens, or contrived "collector" issues. Even with "certificates of authenticity." Uncirculated is nice when it is readily available, but to me it doesn't always merit the distinctly higher price. You may not concur with all or any of these discussion points, of course, but it's probably good that you reach decisions fairly early in your collecting activity.

In these days, what might one view as "new horizons" for us as bank note collectors. Non-paper, very possibly. I have gone after American Bank Note's *tyvek* trials, in Haiti and elsewhere, and Bank Note Australia's apparently successful venture into polymer. We see the

latter being extended to other Pacific Rim currencies, Papua New Guinea's *kina*, Thailand's *baht*, Brunei's *ringgit*. I sense in polymer (smooth, no "crisp" crackle crackle) the feel of money of the coming century. I also am intrigued to view and study recent marked elaborations of anticounterfeiting enhancements, an essential step by banks of issue and their security printers to anticipate and to respond to use and abuse of kinds of technology that none once would have dreamt of. Microlettering beyond the resolution capabilities of color photocopier or laser printer, ingenious "optical devices" of varying complexity, sophisticated "inclusions" (strands, fibres, planchettes, and the like), ultraprecise face-back registration... and the watermarks, serials, and splendid engraving and printing (in increasingly glorious colors!) that have been a hallmark, and a chief attraction, of much of the world's folding money.

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times. So continues Dickens' classic characterization. Forty, fifty years ago were "best" in paper numismatics in terms of what might be around for the asking, but less than best with reference to relevant numismatic knowledge and its diffusion, channels for the exchange of information (and just plain trading), and the wherewithal to save great notes from destruction. Today the world paper money market is soaring, in some instances prohibitively, but we do have the sheer numbers of collectors, worldwide, to support the societies, journals, and catalogues and revisions, all to assist with the ever-present, very personal dilemma of how and what to study and collect. When you stop to think about it, and you should, it must be possible to capitalize on those "bests," respond creatively to a range of emerging trends, and collect, study, share, and enjoy at least as fully and well as ever before.

Further Readings

Dr. Allen has developed and extended the ideas of this article through significant writings which remain accessible in numismatic libraries. Chronologically, these include:

"Changing Patterns in Canada's Currency, 1858-1958." Banquet address, Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, 1958. *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, 3:11 (November 1958), pp. 336-341, and 3:12 (December 1958), pp. 367-376.

"100 Years of Security Printing." Written on the centennial of American Bank Note Company, 1958. Reprinted from *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, October 1958. *Canadian Numismatic Digest*, 1960, pp. 35-37.

"Reflections on a Numismatic Visit." Account of a visit to Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa. Address given before the Toronto Coin Club. *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, 4:4 (April 1959), pp. 115-122.

"F.P.M.—Fascinating, Pleasant but Misunderstood." Illustrated article on the study and collecting of world paper money. *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, May 1960, pp. 1526-1537.

"Printing Press Money and Numismatics in 1960." Address given at American Numismatic Association Education Program, Boston. *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, 10:3 (February 1961), pp. 97-104.

"Money, Numismatics and the 1970's." Address recorded in Canada for presentation at Numismatic Society of South Australia, Adelaide. *Australian Numismatic Journal*, 21:1 (January-March 1970), pp. 8-11.

"Toward a Money of Tomorrow." Address given at Organization of International Numismatists, New Orleans, 1972. Reprinted in *Canadian Paper Money Journal*, IX, 2 (April 1973), pp. 37-40, 42; IX, 3 (July 1973), pp. 87-93.

"Belize, Central America: Numismatic Digressions in the 'Land of the Gods.'" *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, 22:10 (November 1977), pp. 437-445.

Among Graces and Storks Notes on Denmark P42, 43 and 44.

by Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen, #5766

The Danish 1952 landscape series, encompassing Pick numbers 42 to 47, is a complicated and interesting affair. Not all questions related to this series have been answered yet, but I hope this article can bring some more pieces in place in the puzzle. I will here concentrate on Pick 42, 43 and 44. These are the 5 kroner note printed from 1952-60, and the 10 kroner notes printed in 1951-52 and from 1954-74.

The 5 kroner note is printed in a blue-green color, and has, at the left of the face side, a portrait of the famous Danish sculptor, Bertil Thorvaldsen. He lived from 1770 to 1844. Much of that time, he spent in Rome, and the influence of the ancient Greeks and Romans is visible in his art. The sculpture to the right of the face side of the note, is one of his works, called "The Three Graces." The center of the back of the note, drawn by Ib Andersen, shows a city-view of Kalundborg, a city in the Western part of the island of Zealand, 110 km West of Copenhagen. The 5 spired church dates back to 1170, and is architecturally unique in the Nordic countries. Size 125x66 mm. Fig 1 shows the back side.

The 10 kroner notes comes in two

versions. P43 and P44. The 5 kroner note, P42, and the 10 kroner note, P43, had the same height, which made it difficult for blind people to separate the two notes, and after complaints a new version had to be made. The P43 was (and still is) known as "The Blind Ten." The new type, P44, was made 6 mm higher, and was issued in 1954. The size P43 is 125x65 mm and that for P44 is 125x71 mm. Both P43 and P44 have basically the same design. On the left side of the face side of the note, is a portrait of the poet Hans Christian Andersen, who lived from 1805 to 1875. His fairy tales have been translated to numerous languages, the more famous being, *The Ugly Duckling* and *More To the right of the face side of the note is a rendition of the nest of a White Stork. Nowadays this bird is extremely rare in Denmark. The center of the back of the note, drawn by Ib Andersen, shows a landscape called "Egeskov Mill" on the island of Fyn. See fig 2. The colors of P43 are on the face yellow-brown and black, and, on the back, yellow-brown and green. The colors of P44 are brown and black. To make the P44 wider, a band consisting of "10's" in a number/letter*

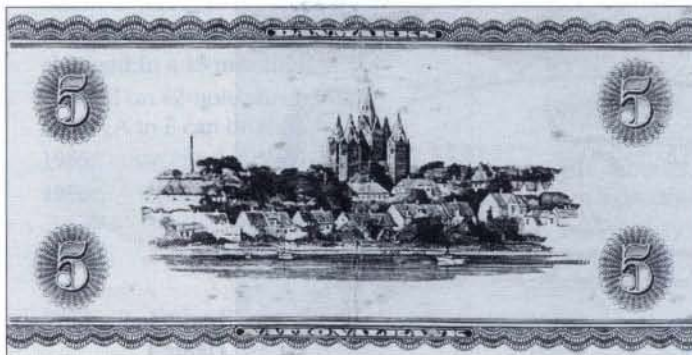


Figure 1

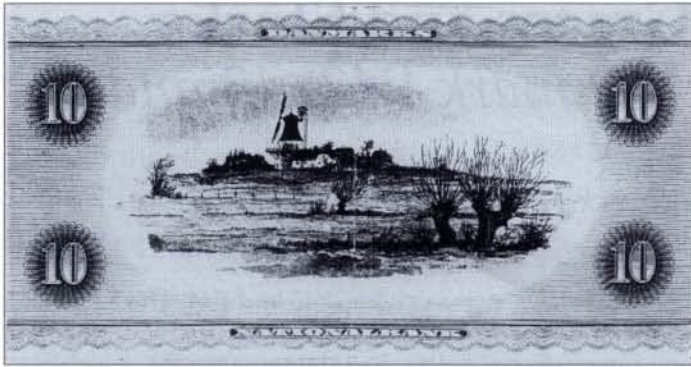


Figure 2

sequence, (10-TI-10- ...) was added to the upper and lower borderline. See fig 3.

THE NUMBERING SYSTEM

With this issue, also called the landscape series, a new numbering system was introduced for the serial numbers. On earlier notes, a plain, progressive, numbering system was in use, using for instance a letter and a number like A 1234567.

The new system introduced two serial numbers.

For example: 5 kroner note 1955. B0554A 0521634. See fig 4.

We separate the different parts of the serial numbers as shown: B0 55 4A 05 21634.

The prefix letter/number combination in the serial number to the left, indicate the series. In the example "B0" is the series being printed. Normally, the series indicator starts at A0. When a full run has been printed, the series indicator will switch to A1, then A2.. up to A9. Then B0, B1, B2 etc.

The two middle figures indicate

the last two digits of the year of printing. So, 55 means that the note was printed in 1955.

(Be aware that another date is indicated on the notes, namely 7. April 1936. On this date, the law which is the basis for the issuance of the bank notes, came into being. As late as 1998 the 50 kroner note, P50, has this date printed on it.)

The number/letter suffix after the year indicator, in the example 4A, tells that the note has the 4A position in the sheet. Positioning a note in the sheet, is done the same way as you position a chess-piece on a chess-board. Here I count the numbers horizontally from left to right, and letters vertically from up to down. The suffix combination is repeated in tiny writing in the lower right corner of the note. See fig 5.

The serial number to the right indicates the number of notes printed within each series. The highest number of notes possible within one series is 10 million -1. If a series covers two dates, for instance P44, series C0, which were printed



Figure 3

both in 1971 and 1972, the number of notes printed, are the combined output of both dates of series C0. The note-print counter is not disturbed by the change of date, meaning that the right serial number just keeps running when the date changes.

SHEET POSITIONING AND SIGNATURES

Two different sheets were in use for P42 and 44. One sheet contained 56 notes (7x8) and another had 42. (7x6). It can be analyzed by checking the number/letter suffix after the date code in the left serial number. Numbers went from 1 to 7 in all series. But in some series, the letters went from A to F (6 letters), and in other series, the letters went from A to H, (8 letters) so, for instance, a combination like 7H was possible. The G and H suffix letters were only used on the 56-note sheets.

The 7-digit serial number on the right side of the face side, was printed in blocks of 10000, also connected with the above number/



Figure 4

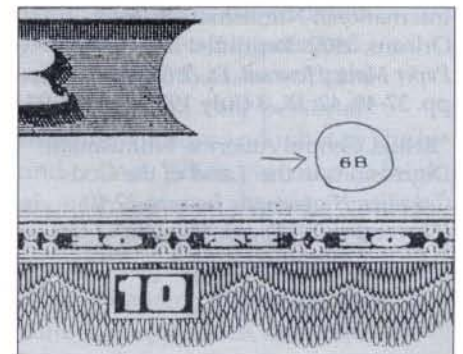


Figure 5

letter suffix. The below example is from an article from 1971 written by the Danish numismatist Jens Buus, which shows that the printing of the serial numbers happened as follows:

Series B3 printed in 1970:

Left serial.	Right serial.
B3703 F	7310001 - 7320000
B3702 F	7320001 - 7330000
B3701 F	7330001 - 7340000
B3707 A	7340001 - 7350000
6A	735
5A	736
v	v
v	v
1A	740
1B	741

and so on.

When all possible suffixes from 1A to 7H (56-note sheets) or 1A to 7F (42-note sheets) had been used, the circle started again. It appears from this, that the notes were printed in batches of 10000 sheets. It is the 10000-digit indicator (the third digit in the right serial number) that changes with the suffix.

On all notes there are two signatures. The left signature is of the directors of the National Bank of Denmark. Usually, three directors had the right to sign notes. Therefore we normally can find 3 signatures within each series prefix. When printed, the signatures were tied to the number indicator in the left serial suffix. Notes with suffix number indicator 1 and 2 could have the first signature, 3 and 4 the second signature, and 5, 6 and 7 the third signature. But the order of signatures was often changed, so a signature could at different times be tied to different sets of suffix number indicators.

The right signature is that of the leader of the department of The National Bank, which were responsible for the note production. This signature was on all notes, as long as he was in office.

The following signatures can be found on the notes. The dates indicate the first and last known year of the person signing notes of

this series. Dates in brackets indicate either the starting or the ending year of office, if it is outside the printing period of the series 1952.

The left signature:

Ove Jepsen (1935)-1951-1955
Haugen-Johansen

(1939)-1951-1957

Svend Nielsen (1950)-1951-1964

S. Hartogsohn 1956-1963

Frede Sunesen 1957-1974-(1979)

Svend Andersen 1963-1974- (1982)

Erik Hoffmeyer 1965 -1974-(1994)

The right signature:

Richard Riim (1948)-195 -1968

Henrik Valeur 1969-1974-(1979)

GROUPING OF NOTES

In the following, I will go through the main groups of notes of P42, 43 and 44, and list what series were made in the different printing years. New discoveries can still add to this list.

P42. 5 kroner. Put in circulation on October 14, 1952. Total number of notes printed in the period 1952-1960: c. 250 million. Replaced by a coin (KM 853.1) on February 14, 1961. P42 has not yet been demonetized.

1952: Series A0, A1, A2 and A3 (partly).

Two varieties exists of the text: "Udstedt i henhold til lov af 7. April 1936" on the lower part of the face of the note. On notes from series A0, A1 and partly A2, the dot after 7 is missing.

1954: Series A3 (partly), A4, A5 and A6.

1955: Series A7, A8 and A9
Notes are watermarked with a 11mm high "5" repeated across the note.

Printed from 56-note sheets.
Suffix letters A to H can be found.

In 1955 the watermark was changed to a 13 mm high "5."

Printed on 42-note sheets. Suffix letters A to F can be found.

1955: Series B0, B1 (partly).

1956: Series B1, B2, B3 and B4 (partly).

1957: Series B4, B5 and B6 (partly).

1958: Series B6 (partly), B7, B8 and B9.

1959: Series C0, C1, C2 and C3 (partly).

1960: Series C3 (partly) and C4.

As seen in the above list, one series can contain two dates. Some series are scarce, and a few are yet to be confirmed, for instance C2 and C3 of 1959.

P43. 10 kroner. Put in circulation on October 14, 1952. Total number of notes printed in the period 1951-1952: c.110 million. Withdrawn December 31, 1954.

Notice that printing of this type already started in 1951, a year before issuance.

1951. Series A0, A3 and A4.

1952. Series A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, B0 and B1.

Watermark: A 11 mm high "10" repeated across the note.

Printed from 56-note sheets.
Suffix letters A to H can be found.

P44. 10 kroner. Put in circulation on March 15, 1954. Total number of notes printed in the period 1954-1974: c.1170 million. Replaced by P48 on April 8, 1975. P44 has not yet been demonetized.

There are subtypes of this note.

a) The added upper and lower borderline start with the "10" and end with "TI." (10-TI-10.....TI).
Watermark: A 11mm high "10" repeated across the note.

The serial numbers are written with thin 3 mm high digits.

Printed from 56-note sheets. Suffix letters A to H can be found.

1954: Series C0 and C1 (partly).

b) The added upper and lower border line start with "10" and end with "TI."

The watermark: A 13 mm high "10" repeated across the note.

In 1954, the serial numbers were written with thin 3 mm high digits, except series C7, which till now have only been found printed with 3.5 mm high digits, while replacements of series C7 are found with 3 mm high digits. See fig 6.

In 1955 and 1956 both styles of digits seem to have been used randomly on subtype b.

Printed from 42-note sheets. Suffix letter A to F can be found.



Figure 6

- 1954: Series C1 (partly), C2, C3, C4, C5, C6 and C7.
- 1955: Series C8, C9, D0, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D6 (partly).
- 1956: Series D6 (partly. To about note no. 8000000.)
- c) Same as a.
- Till now, only found with 3.5 mm high digits in the serial number, again replacements have been found with 3 mm high digits.
- Printed on 56-note sheets. Suffix letters A to H can be found.
- 1956: Series D6. (Partly. From about note no. 8000000. Series D7 Series D8 (partly).
- d) Same as b.
- Till now found with the left serial number written with 3 mm high digits, and the right written with 3.5 mm high digits. On replacements both serial numbers are found with 3.5 mm high digits.
- Printed on 42-note sheets. Suffix letters A to F can be found.
- 1956: Series D8 (partly), D9, E0 and E1.
- 1957: Series E2, E3 and E4.
- e) The added upper and lower border-line start with "TI" and end with "10."
- (TI-10-TI.....10).
- Watermark like b and d.

All serial numbers are written with 3.5 mm high digits.

Printed from 42-note sheets. Suffix letters A to F can be found.

- 1957: Series E5 and E6.
- 1958: Series E7, E8, E9, F0, F1, F2, F3 and F4 (partly).
- 1959: Series F4 (partly) F5, F6, F7 and F8.
- 1960: Series F9, G0, G1, G2 and G3.
- 1961: Series G4, G5, G6, G7 and G8.
- 1962: Series G9, H0, H1 and H2 (partly).
- 1963: Series H2(partly), H3, H4, H5 and H6.
- 1964: Series H7, H8, H9, J0, J1, J2, J3 and J4.
- 1965: Series J5 (partly), J6, J7, J8, and J9.
- 1966: Series K0, K1, K2, K3, K4 and K5 (partly).
- 1967: Series K5 (partly), K6, K7, K8, K9 (partly).
- 1968: Series K9 (partly), A0, A1, A2, A3 and A4 (partly).
- 1969: Series A4 (partly), A5, A6, A7, A8 and A9 (partly).
- 1970: Series A9 (partly), B0, B1, B2, B3, B4 and B5.
- 1971: Series B6, B7, B8, B9 and C0 (partly).
- 1972: Series C0 (partly), C1, C2 and C3.

1973: Series C4, C5, C6, C7, C8 and C9 (partly).

1974: Series C9 (partly), D0, D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D6.

Some of the series are quite scarce, especially those which are encompassed by more than one date, and a few are yet to be confirmed, for instance H2 of 1962.

REPLACEMENTS

The 1952 landscape series is the only Danish series of banknotes which have replacements.

To recognize a replacement, we again have to look at the left serial numbers' suffix number / letter combination. As earlier mentioned, on normal notes the left serial suffix combination indicates the position in the sheet like 4B or 6F.

On replacements, the suffix combination was changed, either to 0J or 0K. So the left serial number would be, for instance: D0740J, instead of D0746F.

Because the original left serial suffix is repeated in the lower right corner of the face of the note (fig 5), it is still possible to figure out the sheet position of a note. On replacements this tiny indicator is not changed.

What is the difference between a 0J and a 0K note? It depends what it replaces. I believe that (at least) two checks of notes were done, before the distribution of notes to circulation. At the first check, if wrong printed notes were found, the whole sheet in which they were found, was replaced with an 0J replacement note sheet. Then the notes were cut into single notes, and went through a second check. If single wrong printed notes were found, they were replaced with single 0K replacement notes. It was much more seldom to find single error notes at the second check, which is why 0K replacements are much more scarce than 0J replacements.

Recently, I discovered another very interesting feature of the replacement numbering system. I obtained a batch of 10 notes with

consecutive numbering, and the batch included two OK replacements. In most countries, the replacement notes are printed in special series, without direct connection with the serial number on the notes they replace. But not so in Denmark. The batch I found had the following numbering:

C2727B-1413621 C2720K-1413622
C2720K-1413623 C2727B-1413624

C2727B-1413625 C2727B-1413626
C2727B-1413627 C2727B-1413628
C2727B-1413629 C2727B-1413630

As you can see above and in fig 7, where half of the batch is shown, the two OK replacements are note 2 and 3 in the row. The amazing thing here is that the right side serial number is the same number, as on the note it has replaced. A true replacement! My theory on how this has come to

be, is that the replacements' serial number were not printed until after the checks of the standard notes had taken place. When it was known what notes were to be replaced, replacements with the exact same serial number - except for the suffix indicator - were printed, and placed where the standard note sheet, or the standard single note, was. As written above, it is likely, that the 0J sheets were placed after the first check, then the sheets were cut, went through the second check, and the OK replacements were placed in the packs. If the theory is correct, it is also most likely that the notes which were used for replacements, were ready printed notes, except for the serial numbers, so what was



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

needed, was to print the same serial numbers as on the standard note, with the left serial suffix indicator replaced by the replacement indicator 0J or 0K.

DATING OF REPLACEMENTS

As mentioned earlier, the two middle digits in the left side serial number of a standard note indicates the date. For instance, C2727B means that the note is produced in 1972. With replacements, this system only works from 1960 onwards. On older replacement notes, the two middle digits always show "50" like C0500J, or F7500J. If the normal rule should apply here, the mentioned notes should have been produced in 1950, which is not the case. No notes were printed in 1950 of this series. The "50" is a frozen fantasy date, applied to all replacements produced between

1951 and 1960. But, is it then possible to find the true production year for a given replacement note produced in the period of 1951-60? Yes, as fig 7 proves, we can use the left serial indicator prefix. If we use the above two examples; C0500J and F7500J, the series are C0 and F7. We know when the standard notes of these series are produced, namely 1954 and 1959 according to the listings. If my theory is followed, the replacement notes were produced just after the checks of the standard notes, and therefore used the same serial indicator. Therefore we can use the standard note series' date, to determine the date of the replacement note, thus the two replacement notes in the above example are also from 1954 and 1959. In 1960 the fantasy date "50" was changed to the actual date, like the example shown on the 5 kroner

notes in fig 8. It can also be seen from fig 8, that the year 1960 encompasses both the "50" and the actual date indication, as the entire series C3 was produced in 1960.

It is unclear, when the 0K replacement note started to be used. The oldest 0K replacement note I have verification of, is from 1967. See fig 9. From the beginning there may not have been a single-note check. New finds of older 0K replacement notes can cast new light on this question.

Sources:

Official paper money of the Kingdom of Denmark 1713-1983.

Moentsamlernyt 8-1971. Jens Buus.

Fellow collectors, to whom I give thanks.

Own research. Comments are welcome on e-mail: flhansen@hotmail.com

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More on Fiji World War II Currency

by Fred Schwan, I.B.N.S. L.M. #6

Several years ago Kerry Rodgers did some outstanding research on World War II local emergency issues for Fiji. He reported the results of his research here in the *IBNS Journal*. Included in that article were illustrations of uncut sheets of these notes. I knew the instant that I saw the illustrations, that I wanted to examine one of those sheets.

The opportunity came last year. At some show, collector, dealer, and friend Leo May had one of these sheets in inventory. It contained the 1 shilling notes dated 1st January 1942. That gave me the opportunity that I needed. The results seemed at first to be very significant. All six of the pieces on the sheet are different. Thus far in my study, the differences boil down to two types. Both seem to be relatively minor. It was my conclusion therefore that it would be possible to divide each issue into six printing varieties. This would be the equivalent of what stamp collectors call plating. In plating differences are identified for each position so that any given stamp of the type can be assigned to the position where it was printed.

For convenience we will call the top left position number one and the top right position two. At first my examination of the sheet was rewarded. The borders made of parallel lines are not uniform on the sheet. The notes were printed by letterpress. It seems that these borders were created by building sections of type into the final design and locking the sections together. At various places in most positions it is possible to see evidence of the type joints. It seemed that these joints would allow us to plate these Fiji notes.

Another and possibly more

important difference is that the first signature in position four does not have a period while the same signature in the other positions does. Otherwise the signatures and all other text seems to be either identical or at least have differences that are so small that they are unlikely to be repeated for each note.

The next step in the work was to compare these differences with issued notes. If all or even most of the differences in the sheets can be confirmed on issued notes, we can confidently plate all notes. I had only a few notes in my collection. The results of my examination of these notes yielded surprising results. I did not find any of the signature/period varieties, but these may still be found. Surprising to me was that I did not find any notes with corresponding marks in the borders. There are joint marks on the issued notes, but I could not find any that any of the marks corresponded to the sheet. How and why is this?

It seems that there may be two possible reasons for this. First, it is possible that many plates were used with each having its own characteristics. While it would still be possible to plate notes in such a case, it would not likely be a very practical project.

The second likely cause for the "discrepancies" between the sheet and the issued notes is that the borders may have shifted slightly during the printing process. If this is the case, it is possible to have a huge number of minor varieties. In theory, there could be as many varieties as notes!

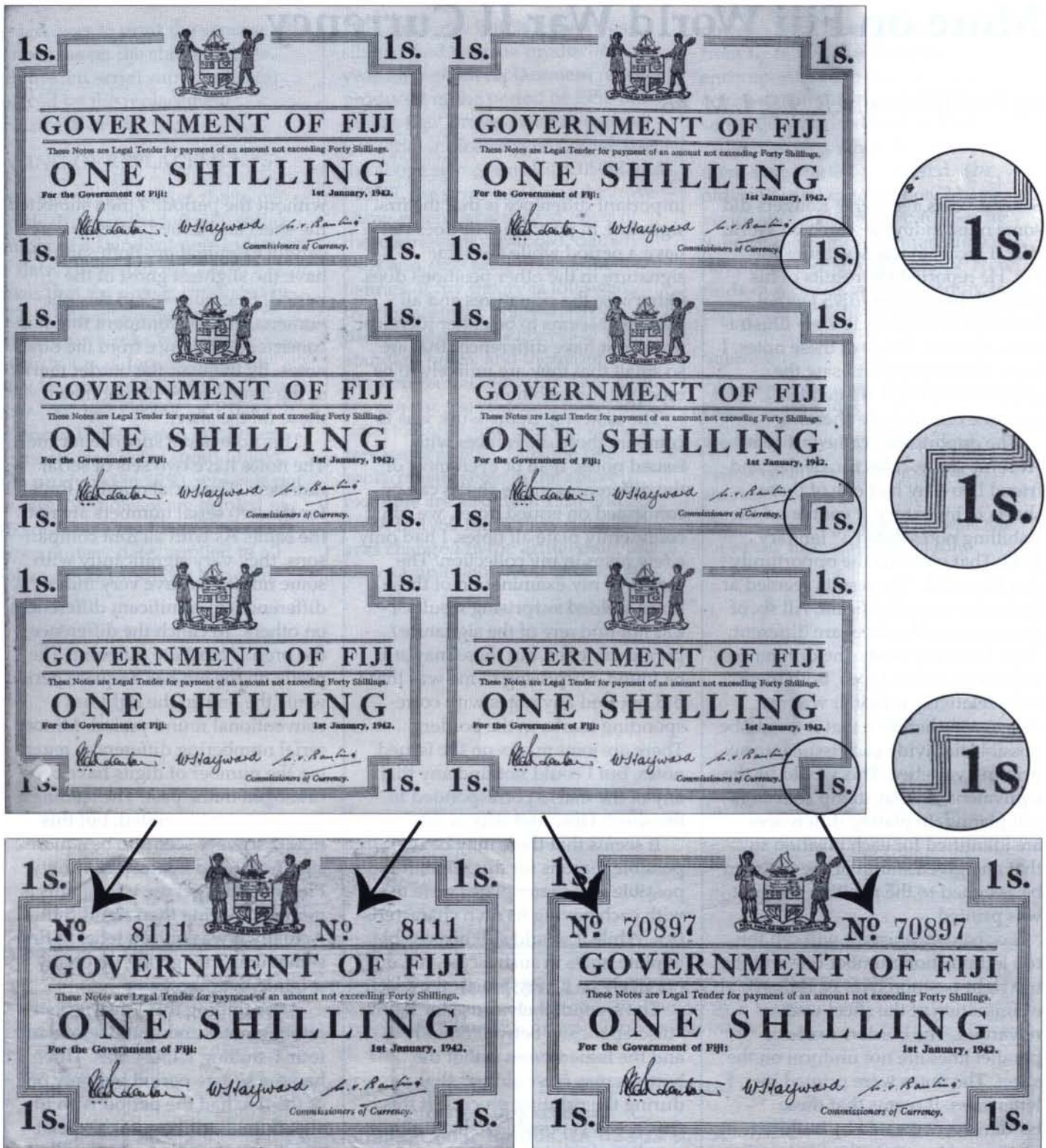
I have to admit that I was a little disappointed that I did not successfully plate these notes, but then I made a different but interesting little discovery. I found an issued note

without the period. I then subjected the sheet and issued notes to very careful examination. Both samples have the slightest ghost of the period. I cannot explain this phenomena, but am confident that it is consistent difference from the other notes. By the way, the border marks of the issued piece do not match those on the sheet.

This note had a surprise for me. The notes have two sets of serial numbers. The serial number fonts for the two serial numbers are not the same. As with all font comparisons, they vary significantly with some numerals have very minor differences to significant differences on others. To clinch the difference the prefix "No." are different! The prefix on the left has a square period while the one on the right has a conventional round period. Minor serial numbering differences regarding the number of digits have been cataloged in the past. The leading zeroes were not printed, but this new discovery seems to be a more significant and interesting variety. Please do not get me wrong, this is more interesting than significant. Actually it was quite a relief to find something after giving up on my original hypothesis.

After finding this I dug farther into my notes and found a total of four 1-shilling 1.1.42 notes. Three had the square period but only one of the five had the period with the signature. Furthermore the serial numbers were intertwined so that there probably was not a change of numbering during the course of production.

I only had a few of the other denominations and dates to check so I am unable to report anything on them. I will watch for more notes to



fill in the gaps and possibly a reader can help us (or at least me) with this little project by reporting more notes or possibly even analyzing the data that we have.

In spite of my failure in the effort to plate these notes, it was an interesting project and it may not be a blind alley. These comments were made based upon study of only a

few pieces. It is possible that you can take these ideas and find some new conclusions with examination of some other notes.

Rachel Notes

Grey to Green

by Rachel Feller

When CNN began to broadcast live bombing of Iraq this last December, I was in a rehearsal for my school's production of *Godspell*. It was very surreal because the announcement came onto the television that we had on in the front of the choir room, but everyone around me seemed oblivious to it. People were still talking and joking and, what seemed strangest, they were even laughing. I was staring at the screen, transfixed with the realism of that world instead of the one I was sitting in. I was scared—scared for the innocent people there, scared for the world and, at the time more so even than usual, scared for Israel. I was at that point less than two weeks away from visiting that small nation with the large problems.

Israel is a very strange place to visit because it has so many different features and because one cannot help going to Israel with a variety of preconceived notions about it. It is natural from the perspective that we get on television to anticipate constant violence and anger everywhere. The media does an excellent job, as usual, of instilling the wrong message in its viewers.

We decided to brave the rumors in favor of my father's statistical claims that the probability of anything bad happening to us was less likely than the traditional phrase "getting struck by lightning." My father being a pretty irrefutable guy, we allowed his reasoning to prevail.

Our flight left England, where we had spent a nice week with friends, at 11:00 p.m. for an overnight flight that would land us at 5:00 a.m. in

Israel. The theory behind this flight was that we would save the overnight costs for the five of us (my family and my father's student, Eric Hammarsten) and give us an extra day in Israel. Of course, the result may have been less in the way of expenses, but it certainly didn't provide for the best situation on the overall energy front. We sort of shuffled toward the luggage reclaim area and then to the rental car counter, sitting at any opportunity and making an effort to occasionally take some time to ensure that our inner eyelids had landed safely and were feeling comfortable.

Of course, there was an excitement as well as an exhaustion. We each came with our own expectations for the experience we were embarking upon. And, despite our level of energy physically, there was an anticipation that made our minds wander with the prospect of so many opportunities for the next week.

Our schedule had to be slightly adjusted in favor of convenience and comfort when we discovered

that our luggage was not compatible with our rental car. With people and suitcases stacked rather awkwardly, limbs and bags interlocked in an incredible feat of contortion, we drove to our first of two Kibbutz hotels: Kiryat Anavim, located in the mountains just outside of Jerusalem. With roads which we had assumed only existed in movies and Greece by way of their curves and their height, we made our way to the hotel. There, after taking care of the tangled contents of the car, we rested for a short while to soon depart with renewed vigor for the Old City of Jerusalem where we were to meet a friend from England.

We had arranged to meet Michael (said friend) at the Jaffa Gate, and were very paranoid about the chance of getting lost, which proved to be a reasonable fear. Thus, we left ourselves a considerable amount of time to reach our destination on time. This proved to be a good use of foresight, as our drive there was apparently full of all sorts of exciting loops and confusion and U-turns. Not having any real use being



We barely were able to fit the luggage in!

awake, I opted to spend the extra time in the car in slumber. Thus, I am not certain as to how efficient our route was, though I heard tell that it wasn't very.

Despite the problems with finding it, we magically arrived at the Jaffa Gate quite early for Michael who, as much as we love him, tends to be a bit late. As we stood, trying to be subtle and to "fit in," our efforts were very obviously unnoticed as we were approached by a myriad of offers to buy things and to use people's services as tour guides. We politely declined these offers, originally sticking with the Hebrew refusal, but eventually growing too aware of our inability to look like one of the locals to bother with that effort.

Eric, who by now had earned the title "Brother Eric," Heidi, and I went on a trek, hoping to see the Via Della Rosa, though we managed instead to get an interesting peak of the back streets of the Arab Quarter. We then returned to the family, who had been joined by "Brother Michael." (Adoption seemed a reasonable enough option for everybody during this time period, for whatever reason. . . .)

It seemed that falafel was in order at this point, and we were treated to quite an experience with it. Now would perhaps be a good time to explain that, in Israel, most things are "quite an experience." Every place you look provides insight into entirely different cultures which are living side by side. There are many

"characters" everywhere, and the people are so intriguing that it is a pleasure to walk past them. Of course, it is also a challenge. All through the Old City we came across very open shopkeepers trying to reel us in. Self-control has to be long instilled to keep one's money in one's own possession.

Now, I certainly couldn't pass up such a handy transition as that, so I will now allow myself to reach the subject that this is supposed to be focused on—the money. One of the most common interactions with money, as in any country, is spending it. In the Old City, this is an exercise in assertiveness and apparent confidence. The people who make their livelihoods in the little shops on the alleyways of the Old City have the ability to barter in a variety of languages, but in none of them do they understand "No, thank you." The tourists are constantly lured into these traps to buy their souvenirs and to try to stand for what they feel is a reasonable price, despite the general hopelessness of the situation. Having a father who serves as quite a role model in the arguing world, I felt too much pressure to even consider looking in one of these such establishments, not having enough faith in my ability to argue with their merchants.

These shops are incredibly accurate to my vision of them. I felt like I had walked in on the filming of a more modern "Aladdin," which is quite odd when you consider that

"Aladdin" was animated and took place in a different country. Still, the style and the atmosphere were fitting only of a dream world or a false one. I had a lot of difficulty convincing myself that the case was not one in which the realism need be debated.

Israel's money is as colorful and beautiful as the different people that inhabit and visit it. In 1999, they are beginning to slowly replace the current series of bank notes with some new pieces of currency which feature the same portraits as the last ones, but displays them in brighter colors and in a vertical format.

I have thus far only come across one of their new NIS 20 notes, which has changed considerably. The old note, introduced 12 April, 1988, has generally cool colors. It features a portrait of Moshe Sharett with an identical watermark. In the background he is seen with the Israeli flag, representative of his efforts with the founding of Israel as a state. In the upper right-hand corner of the front of the note there is a square circumscribed by a diamond that has been done in raised intaglio print for the blind. The reverse shows Herzlya High School in a sort of patchwork of color.

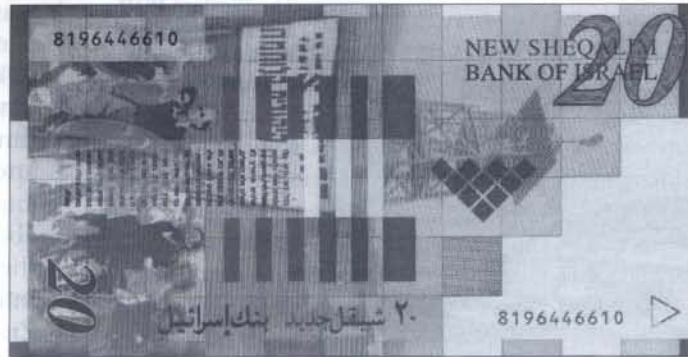
The new 20 NIS is brighter, mostly in greens and yellows. It also has a portrait of Sharett, this one with a sort of computer graphic feel to it. Behind his bust is a sort of montage of Israeli flags and a rather extensive quote from the year after



20, New Sheqalim note of Israel



Israel became a state. Again there is a sort of patchwork of colors on both sides of the note, though the greys and blues have been replaced by dark and light shades of green.



Just issued 20 New Sheqalim note of Israel

Again there is a symbol for the blind on the note.

The back, features a quote and a group of people. There also appears to be some sort of technical tower as well. The note is gorgeous overall, and very important to introduce for the sake of recent security improvements.

With such a young country, Israeli notes come from a fairly recent history and they instill, perhaps, more pride than our own. It is projected that a new 500 NIS note will be released featuring Yitzhak Rabin, a man who made significant

steps toward Israel's goal of peace. This note will also, no doubt, be filled with the symbolism that is seen on the rest of Israel's money.

The constant exchange of money in the streets of Jerusalem draws attention to its use not only as an art, of course, but as a bartering item. I imagine that the new color of the notes will add to the already existing color of the conversations and arguments that surround the money's use today.

Upon mentioning the beauties of their money, however, I must mention that on that first day we



50, New Sheqalim note of Israel



100, New Sheqalim note of Israel



The Western Wall and the Dome of the Rock in the old city of Jerusalem

saw an incredible array of sites which cost nothing. We began by walking along the Via Della Rosa (which, as it turned out, did exist despite our former failure at finding it). We were then drawn toward the Dome of the Rock, which seemed essential to our Jerusalem experience. As the time was in the middle of Ramadan, however, this was not an option during our visit.

The Western Wall was a spot we had seen before, but felt we needed to see again. After being run through a metal detector just outside of it, we progressed toward this, the most holy site in all of Judaism.

The feeling by the Western Wall is like no other experience. People from all sorts of countries and cultures and forms of the religion were gathered together. Emotions are extreme all around—there are tears and there are smiles as this holiness that many people have only dreamt of is felt.

Going up to the wall, my mother and sister and I walked together. It is divided into a male and a female side for traditional reasons, with less room on the female side. The section of wall on our side was covered densely with women who were praying to the wall—touching it and kissing it. From a distance, the wall appears to be all made of the Jerusalem Rock (which, consequently, all buildings are required to be made of in Jerusalem). It is a pale color until the very bottom, where it is darker from the ground to about six feet up. This is because, I assume, of all the touching and kissing and contact the

wall has gotten over the years. It is beautiful to see because it is a spot that has filled so many people with so much hope.

This feeling was multiplied as we approached closer to the wall. Just as the coloration could only be seen from a distance, only near to the wall could we see all of the prayers that people had left inside it. In all of the cracks, little bits of paper have been stuffed. People's hopes left in this holiest of holy places.

We backed away from the wall (turning one's back is not forbidden, but it is tradition to walk backward.) and watched the male side for a bit. A group of orthodox men began a service, and searched around for a minyan (ten people) so that they might begin. The range of people went from those in the black suits and hats, bobbing back and forth in prayer against the wall, with their tallit and their payas (curly scrolls of hair by the ear) showing their pride in their religion, to a man with his twoish daughter, taking photographs of her big smile by the holy site. But everyone seemed to have in common their appreciation for the beauty of the place.

The Western Wall was by far the highlight of the day, though wandering around Jerusalem was an experience as well. Yet, eventually, we became too tired to continue our wandering, and headed back toward the Jaffa Gate and our rented car.

Our next trip into Jerusalem was to see our friend Adam, who was studying in a Zionist program. He

was also from England, and happened to be Michael's brother. (Okay, this was not entirely coincidence.) We visited with him and ate dinner at a nice Israeli place that he and his roommate showed us and joined us in enjoying. He told us about the school he was in and what they were learning, which was very interesting. The youth involved in Zionism seem to be very enthusiastic and aware of the importance of the state.

The purpose behind our being in Jerusalem was focused on my father. He was doing research at the Yad V'Shem, and so it seemed imperative that we all visit the museum and grounds. While my father finished his work in the archives, we arrived to meet for lunch and then to proceed about the museum. My sister Heidi and I rented recordings of a tour of the museum, and went through it basically together.

The display was not as emotional, perhaps, as I had anticipated, but was very well done and very educational. There were incredibly chilling artifacts, such as cans of the Zyklon B and actual stones from the Warsaw Ghetto. As we walked through, occasionally the recording would feature a story from a camp survivor. These were incredible to hear. All around there were people listening to similar tales in a variety of languages and with a variety of stories in their heads from their own families. It was again an amazing feeling for the diversity and similarity that was simultaneously apparent.

Outside of the museum there were further displays worth noting. First the Path of the Righteous. Here, trees and plaques have been placed for the people who risked their lives or lost their lives helping the Jews during the Holocaust. This gave so much reassurance to my feelings about humanity—having just seen how awful people can be, it was comforting to see that this is not the standard for everyone. Good people, no matter how few, will always still

exist.

At the end of the path, there are more plaques because it seems that there was not enough room to plant enough trees, which is wonderful, of course. At its end, however, is a more melancholy piece.

A cattle car lies on tracks that extend over a small cliff. The car appears tiny, and it is amazing to see that it is a German rail car which transported Jews, often to their deaths. The symbolism with the tracks extending over this expanse is combined with a quotation that is engraved in stone beside the tracks and was supposedly written in pencil inside the car to create quite an emotional stirring. It was amazing.

Then, further down the way, was a third outdoor exhibit. A group of gigantic stone tablets intended to remember the communities that were destroyed or hurt by the Nazis. The maze of stone and the mass number of cities seemed further effective by the sun as it began to set and created a darkness that added to the mystery. A feeling of fright, even, overcame me as I wandered and looked at the graveyard of cities. We found most of the names of the cities my family came from, and continued to wander through the depressingly symbolic.

The evening of our visit to the museum was full of emotions that went to the other side of the spectrum. An adventure watching my father trying to drive through Jerusalem is a night of hysterics that I would hope many would some day find a way to match. U-turns, for your future knowledge and possible application, can be performed anywhere, and always make things better. Or something.

By this time, along with my silly naming of everyone as a brother, I was intently keeping score of everyone's behavior. This began with a silly little Rachelism, in which I would verbally award arbitrary amounts of points to people for saying or doing something that I felt

was good or bad. Brother Eric and his inner competitive spirit urged him to buy me a small notebook to keep better track of people's total scores. There were many points being lost to the Jerusalem bus system that evening.

Our way out of Jerusalem brought us again with luggage into a slightly less than comfortable car. We decided that there ought to be a point in the trip at which we could take a break from our clutter, and so I took the guidebook the night before to see about an appropriate stop. I discovered an interesting article about the Sorek Cave, and so the next day these were the attraction we looked forward to.

The Sorek Cave is a stalagmite and stalactite cave which surpasses all of the plastic I have seen Disney attempt to create as similar to a natural beauty. Formed over millions of years, the array of shapes that the dripping water had carved and built were elaborate and gorgeous. We were also lucky to have a very good guide who provided a lot of humor throughout the tour. Luckily, there happened to be a group of English-speaking tourists with an English-speaking guide to translate everything for us. The dampness and the sound of the dripping water and the echo of our speech and the sight of the artwork nature had provided an overall atmosphere that was very impressive. I got 32 points.

We continued on our adventure, heading now for a town outside of Natanya where we would be staying at another Kibbutz Hotel—Shefayim. Michael and his friend Ben would join us there for a few days before returning to England. They also volunteered to take Brother Eric out for New Year's Eve so that he would be able to get away from us for a bit, and so we said goodbye to him as he went off to the bus into Tel Aviv. Then we relaxed and awaited our evening's festivities.

Harold Levius and his wife, Lynette, had invited us to their apartment for dinner. Harold being a paper money collector, he knows my father through that lovely *I.B.N.S. Journal* that he edits. In fact, Harold writes wonderful articles fairly regularly that are certainly worth reading.

This connection introducing us, we progressed to a lovely friendship quickly. They were always very impressively hospitable and we were never without any wish. I would even venture to say that we were spoiled; with their wonderful food and their wonderful company and all of the knowledge they each had to offer, complaining was not possible because there was nothing they lacked.

The first evening that we spent with the Levius family, they had also



Lynette Levius,
Mom, Heidi, me,
Harold Levius and
Eric Hammarsten

invited some other guests. As chance would have it, one of these esteemed guests was a friend of ours—Yasha Beresiner. Between Yasha's jokes, card tricks, and pride about his new granddaughter, he managed in some interesting stories about the Masons and some of his adventures in auctions.

Harold and Lynette's son Derek was also a guest at the dinner, who proved to also be very interesting to speak with and to listen to. Overall, the evening left us with high hopes for the rest of our time in their custody.

New Year's Day we were joined by Brothers Ben, Eric and Michael. That day my father, sister, Harold and I went to Atlit, an internment camp for Jews trying to enter Palestine after WWII. Here we were shown around the grounds of the camp and learned of Yitzchak Rabin's life there and his heroic effort to save some people who would otherwise have been deported to Cyprus.

In the afternoon, we formed a two-car caravan to visit Caesaria, a place that had once been part of, it seemed, every age. Lynette proved to be a wonderful tour guide (for which she was awarded a goodly amount of Rachel-points.) Caesaria was a lovely site as well, which made for a nice afternoon. We saw an ancient amphitheatre there, a dock, and walked through the ruins of the town. There was also a lovely shell-covered beach where we gave Eric his first chance to touch the Mediterranean.

The next day we spent in proper Sabbath format—relaxing. We read outside in the sunshine, walked, visited a nearby fleamarket, and caught up on some of our correspondence home. As evening approached, we got together a picnic of densely sweet Middle Eastern desserts and headed for the sea.

The beauty of the sand and the Mediterranean as the sun was



At the beach near Kibbutz Shefayim. I am at the far right.

beginning to set was unbelievable. It was a sight that seems to only exist at the happy ending of a fairy tale or in a film that has incredible editing done to it so that such a thing could seem real. Learning that it was real was a lovely feeling.

We had a Havdalah service with an endless blue in sight, and ate our desserts. Flying a kite into the air that we had bought earlier at the flea market, everything seemed very much to be an ideal. It was a situation that made thoughts run through my mind such as "If I needed to choose a forever, this might be up there."

Apparently missing us considerably, which was a very sweet and point-worthy thing to do, Lynette called us when we returned and asked us to join them for coffee. Eric and my father spent the time with Harold, going over his collection and scanning pieces of it for their research. We engaged in some lovely conversation and discussed the plans for the next morning.

Our last full day in Israel we spent again with Harold and Lynette, which was certainly the best way to spend it. We drove out to Hadera where there was a very well arranged museum about the early settlers of Israel and the Zionist movement. We also went to the Rothchilds memorial garden, which was very elaborate and large and nice.

The final evening of our trip we

took Harold and Lynette out for a very nice Italian meal at a restaurant they recommended which proved to be worthy of their praise. With personality in the artwork on its walls and personalities sitting at our table, we had a wonderful evening. Saying good bye to our new friends was very sad, but there were still broad smiles and the promise to Lynette that she won the point contest without any question.

After packing the next morning, we walked around Tel Aviv a bit before heading toward the airport for our return.

The adventure we experienced in Israel was fantastic, and I know that I always end my columns about trips by mentioning that money serves as such an excellent reminder and souvenir, but I am going to say it again. I feel that the brightness of the new 20 NIS note is always going to look to me like the happiness I felt while I was in that state, and the grey of the old note will remind me of the melancholy I felt. Israel has such an amazing combination of the two extremes in its history—the feelings of joy and those of sadness. For having such a brief time of statehood, this is a country that already has had its share of problems. I hope that someday we will be able to look back on this new 500 NIS note and Yitzchak Rabin's bust and remember that one day there was no peace in Israel, but that day will be in the past.

Book Review

Review of *Nordisk Seddelpris-Årbok*, by Morten Eske Mortensen

reviewed by Walt Jellum, I.B.N.S. #2004

Nordic Banknote Price Yearbook by Morten E. Mortensen, Oslo, 1997 contains prices realized for 7,000 Scandinavian bank notes sold through 178 Nordic auctions from 1990 through 1996. The text is in Danish with forward in both English and German. However, the information is presented in a manner that should be clearly understood by most. The 239 pages are packed with tables of information about every conceivable paper money item of interest to Nordic collectors.

It is remarkable that the author includes all paper money from 1657 to the present day hammered from the following: **Denmark:** military notes, Jutlandia, creditbanks, S.O.S., kasse, J.A.K., municipal emergency notes, private notes; **Danish West Indies;** **Schleswig-Holstein;** **Faeroes;** **Greenland;** **Iceland;** **Norway:** emergency notes, creditmarks, private notes; **Svalbard** (Spitsbergen & Bear Island); **Sweden:** private banks and **Finland.**

I was delighted to receive this book to review and have in only a short time benefited from the wealth of information it contains. One example is by coincidence. I was contacted by a philatelist who had run into some early paper he was unable to identify that was determined to be early Swedish *Transportsedler* from the 1700's. He was, of course, curious to know their approximate value that the information in this book helped to estimate.

I am most interested in the first notes of Norway/Denmark, the Jørgen thor Møhlen notes of 1695. It has been very helpful with my research into all these notes that are outside the Danish archives and have appeared on recent auctions.

The information is organized by note denomination, date, auction house with date, lot number, major catalog number, note serial number, note condition, minimum auction bid and hammer price. It even denotes if the auction catalog includes a photo of the note, number of notes printed, and auction catalog comments. It lists all auction houses, their location, monetary units, percent of hammer price for purchaser and extensive exchange rate tables for each auction date for all Nordic countries plus England, Germany and U.S.

My only minor criticism is there were no places where I found definitions for all the abbreviations used to represent the specialized reference catalogs that are used, even though there is a fine bibliography on page 238.

If you have any interest in the paper money from Scandinavia, this book with its wealth of information will be of considerable help to you. No matter if you are a casual collector, a serious student with an interest in only one of the areas covered or have an interest in all Nordic countries, this book provides a great amount of useful data.

I do hope there will be updated editions in the future. A similar book providing the same information for auctions prior to 1990 would be on my wish list to better document rare and seldom offered notes.

The book is in hard cover, European AS size—146 mm wide x 210 mm high (6 in. x 8 in.) and has an additional 48 pages of advertisements. It is offered postpaid from Grelbers Forlagsekspedition, Drejøgade 26 F 501, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark for \$68, £40, 375 Danish kroner or 98 German marks.

Call for Nominations for Mason Award

SPRINGFIELD, VA. The Walt Mason Award Committee announced this week that nominations for the 1999 Walt L. Mason, Jr., Award will be accepted for consideration beginning January 1, 1999. All nominations should be in to the committee by July 1, 1999. The award, if presented, will be announced at the annual convention of the Virginia Numismatic Association in September, 1999.

The nominee need not be a member of the VNA but must be numismatically active with the area generally included within the Middle Atlantic area:

Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and the Carolinas. Nominations should be in letter form, covering the specific award criteria, and there are no restrictions as to whom may submit a nomination.

The Mason award was established in 1988 to honor the memory of one of the most respected numismatist and dealer in the Middle Atlantic area. Shortly after Mason died in September, 1987, a group of his friends and colleagues established an award fund in an effort to recognize others who have shown the same spirit of generosity, integrity and selflessness in numismatics exhibited throughout his career.

Recent recipients of the Mason Award included James Ruerhmund, Virginia; the late Autense Bason, North Carolina; and Burnett Anderson, Washington, DC. Each was cited for their life—long enthusiastic involvement in numismatics. For several of the recipients, the Mason Award has been the first recognition of their influence and generosity in numismatics.

Information on the award criteria and the program is available from the Walt Mason Fund, PO Box 2301, Springfield, VA 22152.

Letters to the Editor—continued from page 5

speaking, I would accord him TEN votes of mine instead of one for being the president and auctioneer of I.B.N.S.

I propose that the unwarranted remarks regarding Mr. Brooks during I.B.N.S. Board Meeting of 25th April, 1998 at Valkenburg, Netherlands be permanently stricken from the minutes re: "I.B.N.S." Election.

While I do not attempt to dictate your editorial policy, I would appreciate a publishing of my letter in an unabridged version in a forthcoming I.B.N.S. Journal.

Most sincerely,

Herbert Stein I.B.N.S. #7126
65—32 171st Street
Fresh Meadows, NY 11365-2026
Tel: 718 939-0131
Fax: 718 939-3807

Dear Editor,

On December 19, 1998, the Ministry of Finance in Egypt issued a new 10 piasters currency note, with modified design and colors, at right the pyramids and sphinx, on the back left the mosque of Mohamed Ali at Citadel, Wmk. Tutankhamun.

The previous 5 and 10 piasters, which issued beginning of this year were stopped printing and issuing because of the scandal of the 5 piaster "mule" error note by using the old stamp of previous Minister Salah



Hamed on the back together with the recent minister.

A new 5 piasters is expected in the next weeks. I hope this information will meet your interest and the readers.

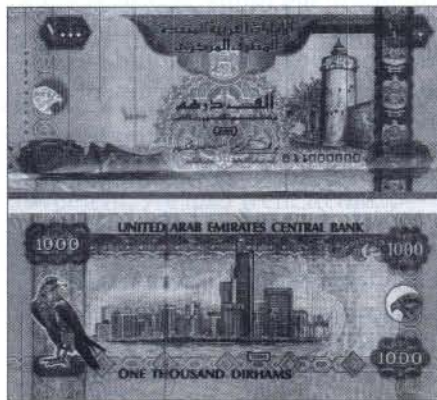
Best regards and every happiness for the new year.

Ahmed Elseroui, I.B.N.S. 2999
Elsaraystreet 5
Cairo-11451
Elmanial, Egypt

Dear Editor,

I appeal to you with a request to publish this letter.

The UAE Central Bank has decided to issue new currency note in denominations of Dhs.1000 and Dhs.20 on the occasion of the celebrations marking UAE 27th National Day.



At present the denominations available are Dhs. 5,10,50,100, 200,500.

The front side of the Dhs 1000 note will have main features depiction of the national emblem in silver metallic color on the top centre part of the note and a picture of Al Hosn Palace in Abu Dhabi.

The Dhs. 20 bank note on the face has a depiction of the national emblem in silver metallic color on the top center part of the currency note and a picture of Dubai Greek and Yacht Club.

Yours sincerely,

A. C. Rafeek Babu, I.B.N.S. #7993
P.O. Box 11010
Dubai
United Arab Emirates.

Credit cards can now be used to pay I.B.N.S. dues and advertising fees. VISA and MasterCard and their international equivalents are acceptable. Users must provide the card number, the expiration date, the name as it appears on the card, and a signature. Charges will be processed in US\$. This system will also be extended to auction payments in the near future.

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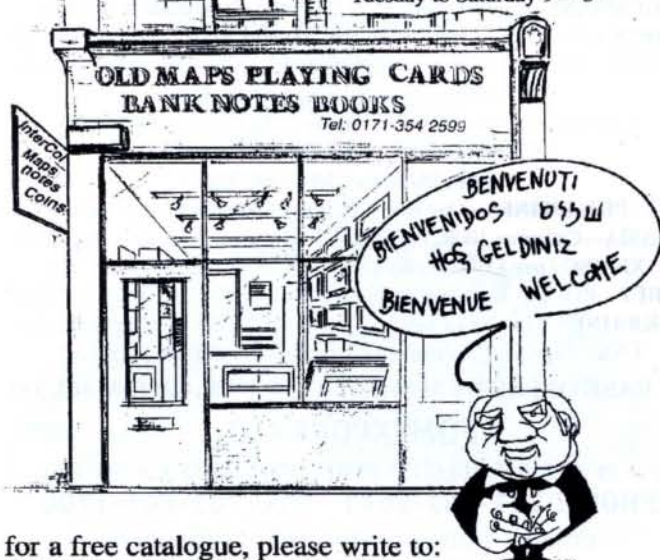
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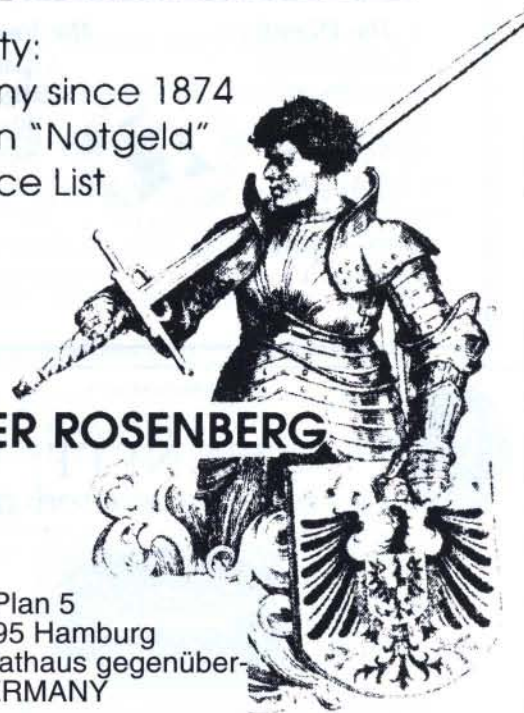
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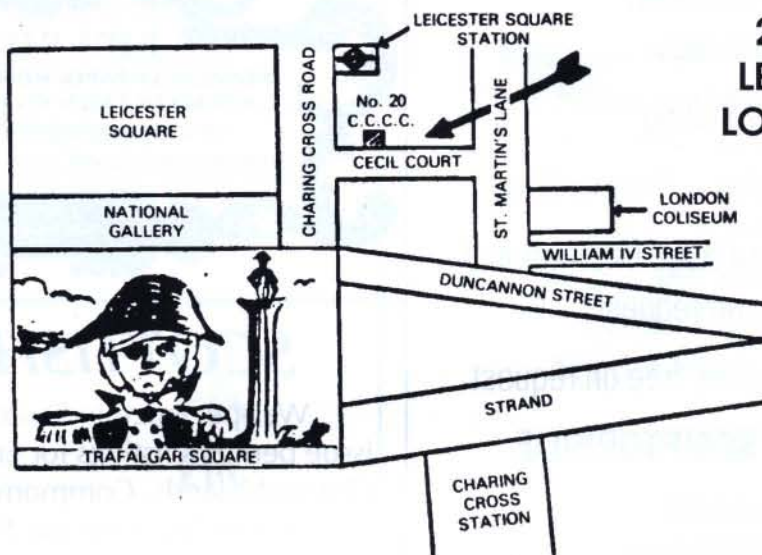
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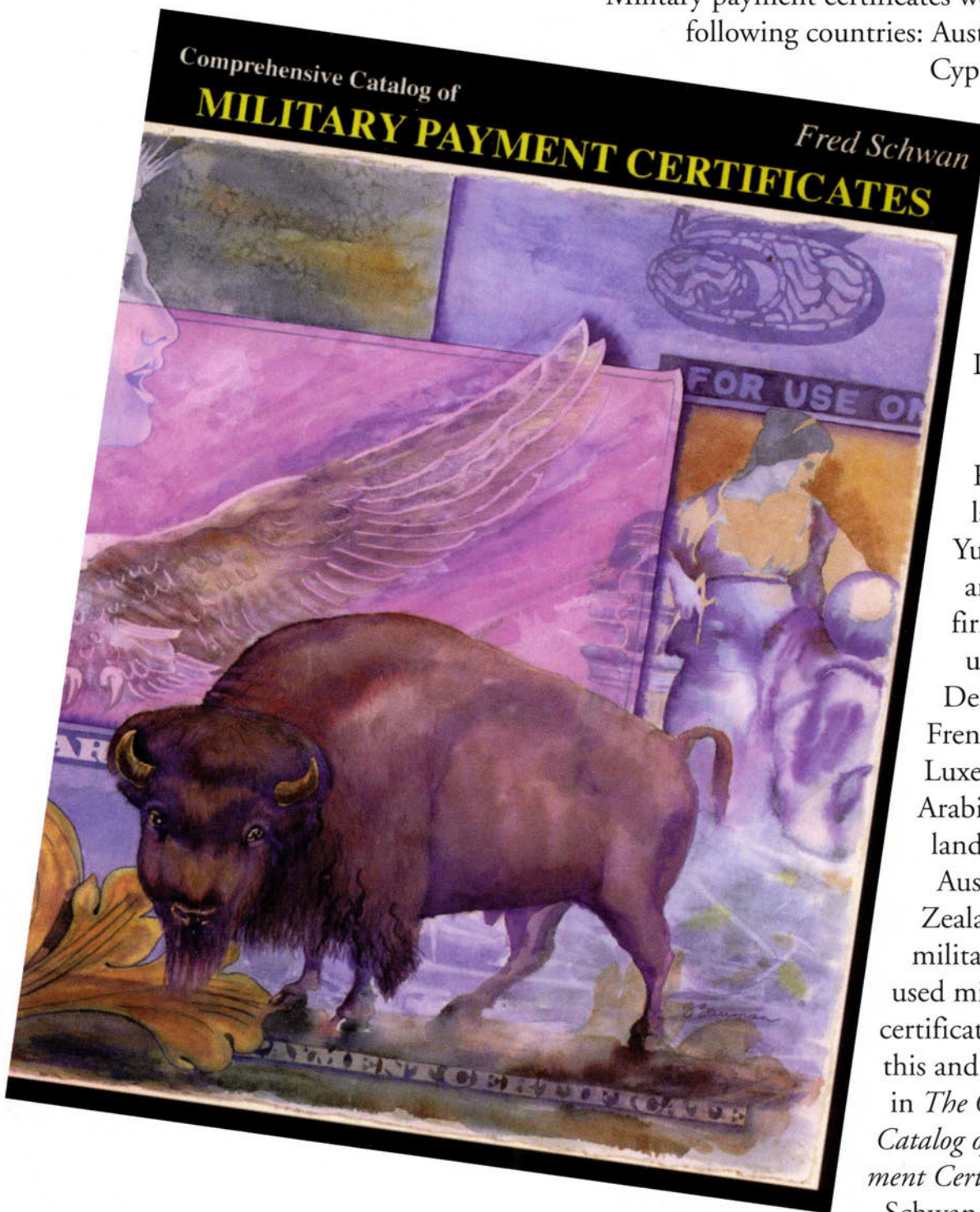
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